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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

VIOLENT REACTION GROWING IN TURKEY, SAYS NOURI EFFENDI

Deposed Sheik-ul-Islam Sees in New Régime Starting Point for Fresh Trouble in Orient

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By Special Cable

AYTILENE, Nov. 13.—The change of régime in Turkey and the forcible ousting of the Sultan from temporal power constitutes a starting point for fresh trouble in the Near East and bids fair to sweep the entire Moslem world into revolt against the Turkish Nationalists, according to Nouri Effendi, the deposed Sheik-ul-Islam who was interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here, on board a British vessel on which he was escaping to Egypt, after having been driven from Constantinople by the Kemalists.

The spectacle of the second supreme head of all Islam driven from Constantinople in the face of Kemalist threats, taking refuge as a steerage passenger on board a British vessel and convoyed to safety by a British destroyer is not likely to enhance the influence of the Nationalists among Muhammadans, nor to diminish that of Great Britain. Despite the proximity of Ottoman hordes along the Anatolian coast, Nouri Effendi discussed freely the recent revolutionary developments in Constantinople and their possible repercussions throughout the East.

Resistance Under Cover

"The issue which the Kemalists have raised by forcibly deposing the Sultan and driving his court from Constantinople can only result in disaster for them," he said. "The appearance of success and universal approval which has marked the entrance of the Kemalists into our capital does not represent the real situation. He had many loyal followers—thousands of them—who were impotent to resist the superior forces of the Nationalists, and, for their own safety, were obliged to submit to the dictates of the invaders. This is not to be taken, however, to indicate the stamping out of all resistance to the new régime. The ignorant masses are only dimly conscious of what has taken place. They have been fed upon sinister propaganda, their patriotism has been aroused by the victories of the troops and Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and for the time being they deserted us."

"But a day of reckoning will come. A program of force, such as the new Government represents, cannot permanently succeed. And when the people once realize that Turks and Christians, alike, are being persecuted; when they see the wreckage which is being made of their most sacred institutions, there will be a violent reaction. In fact, the reaction has already begun. And in that reaction the loyal Turkish Muhammadans will be supported by the followers of the prophet throughout the world."

The significance of this statement of the situation is realized when it is remembered that Nouri Effendi, as the Sheik-ul-Islam, is second in power only to the Sultan, among 225,000,000 Muhammadans. In fact, many students of Islam assert that the power of Nouri Effendi is fully as great as that of the Sultan, himself. It will be recalled that the temporal power of the Caliph was destroyed in 1258 by the son of Genghis Khan, but the spiritual attributes survived until the Caliphate was abolished by Selim I, the Ottoman conqueror of Egypt, in 1516. Since that time the temporal and spiritual powers appertaining to the office have been separate and distinct in every Mussulman state. That is, the reigning sovereign has exercised the temporal power while the Ulema, the sacred hierarchy, headed by the Sheik-ul-Islam, or Grand Mufti, has represented the spiritual power.

Destruction of Minorities

When the Sultan of Turkey assumed the title of Caliph, he became, nominally, the head of the Muhammadan world and the Sheik-ul-Islam the second in authority. In fact, it is to the Sheik-ul-Islam that the Sultan has been obliged to look for the necessary religious sanctions, without which no law becomes valid. To endeavor to put into force any law without such sanction would result in the immediate deposition of the Sultan and would convict him of infidelity. Thus, when Nouri Effendi speaks he voices the opinion of those who are highest in authority among Muhammadans.

"The Kemalist program," he said, "involves the destruction of all minorities, to which end the abrogation of



Ismet Pasha

Representative of New Constantinople Government, Finding Himself Practically Alone at Lausanne, Has Protested Strongly Against the Allied Delay in Bringing the Peace Conference Together

TURKS BOAST OF RUSSIAN SUPPORT IN PEACE PROGRAM

Ismet Pasha and His Colleagues Confident That Capitulations Will Be Abolished

LAUSANNE, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press)—The delegates of the Turkish Nationalist Government have come to Lausanne as victors, and their mood is wholly different from that of the crushed representatives of the Sultan who begged mercy when the Treaty of Sèvres was drafted three years ago. Their leader, Ismet Pasha, boasts of support from the Russian Soviets and alludes to the uncertainty which new governments in England and Italy have given to the solidarity of the Entente. "Mustapha Kemal Pasha certainly seems well entrenched in Europe today."

His delegates to the Lausanne Conference are confident of being granted their demand that Turkey shall be relieved of the capitulations, which are extraterritorial rights granted foreigners in Turkey. They are also firm and confident in believing that full sovereign rights will accrue to their Government through the conference. Having beaten the Greeks at arms, the Turks apparently are determined to recover practically all the European territory wrested from them by the World War.

The Turkish delegation is outspoken in its criticism of the postponement of the conference here. Apparently eager to embarrass the British and French efforts to come to some sort of agreement before facing the Kemalist representatives, the Turkish group is inconsistent in urging a quick start of the discussions which were to have begun today.

Grave Responsibility Rests on Allies, Says Turkish Envoy

PARIS, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press)—"The conference is adjourned, you say? Well, your governments are assuming a grave responsibility."

Thus spoke Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist Foreign Minister and head of the Turkish delegation to the Lau-

sanne Peace Conference, to the foreign editor of the Matin on board the Orient express on which he was traveling to Lausanne.

"I tell you it is a dangerous proceeding," Ismet continued, "because you cannot easily hold an entire people, an entire army, in the prolonged uncertainty of an armistice. There are no normal relations between the powers and us, and the whole of our people are being kept in a state of intolerable nervous tension."

"Trusting in the French and their word of honor, I have done what few generals would be able to do—stopped victorious and enthusiastic troops along an arbitrarily-drawn line. And I have come here, abandoning my army, and am told 'not yet, we are trying to reach an agreement among ourselves'."

Ferid Bey, the Nationalist representative here, however, views the postponement of the conference with more philosophy than Ismet.

"The Turks, who have waited two years, can wait another week without undue distress," said Ferid to the *Examiner*. "Their hurry to end the state of war is explained by the Greek policy in Eastern Thrace and Crete, from which Mussulmans are being expelled en masse and replaced by Greeks and refugees swept along in the retreat of the Greek armies."

Italy to Present Solid Front With the Allies

ROME, Nov. 13—Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, has ordered the immediate dispatch to Constantinople of the cruiser *Premuda*, fully equipped with 250 soldiers, and 10 machine guns as a tangible proof of Italian solidarity with the common allied front against the Kemalists' pretensions to expel the Allies from Constantinople. The Italian Foreign Office has not yet received notice of the preliminary meeting in Paris of the allied foreign ministers in order to discuss the advisability of following a common policy at Lausanne.

Signor Mussolini's participation at the Lausanne conference depends especially on the decision of the other allied foreign ministers to attend personally.

British Government Insists on Consultation With Allies

LONDON, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press)—Although the Lausanne Conference for the making of peace in the Near East has been postponed for a week, being fixed now for Nov. 20, official circles here take the view that another postponement will be necessary if Great Britain fails to win its point that a preliminary conference must be held by the representatives of Great Britain, Italy and France.

The British Government is insisting on some sort of consultation with the other Allies, either through personal talks or, failing that, by means of notes, in order to learn exactly where Great Britain stands before it enters the conference.

Restoration of communications has revealed such an ugly situation in the Dardanelles region, that it is evident the utmost tact and skill will be necessary to prevent violent outbreaks. All reports coming to London concur in saying that the extremists are dominating the Angora Government, which, through its agents in Constantinople, is following the policy of defiance toward the Allies.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

ESCH LAW REPEAL TO BE SET AS GOAL BY FARMERS' BLOC

Control of Commerce Committee First Aim—Mr. Capper Attacks Guaranty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Reinforced by the sweep of Progressives into office at the election last week, the "farm bloc" will attempt in the next Congress to alter the Cummins-Esch railroad law. Already rumblings of an impending contest over railroad legislation are coming to the fore.

The election played havoc with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, dropping five of the active workers on the committee, and a sixth member was not up for re-election. According to the advocates of railroad legislation, the group seeking to break down the Transportation Act of 1920 will strive hard to land places on this important committee.

"Shining Marks" Defeated

It is thought there is little likelihood of Albert S. Cummings (R.), Senator from Iowa, being re-elected as chairman of the committee, but there is much speculation as to who will replace Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, Miles Poinsett of Washington, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, and Henry L. Myers of Montana.

Senator Townsend was next in line for the chairmanship, but now that he is out, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, succeeds him in rank. A more vigorous opponent of the present law than Senator La Follette does not sit in the Senate.

Now comes a statement by Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, that "the farmers are committed to the repeal of the Cummins-Esch law and the operation of the railroads for service instead of speculative profits."

Furthermore, certain high officials in the Administration are known to be dissatisfied with the way the Transportation Act has worked out. It was said by one in close touch with the business affairs of the country, that "the people will never stand for a recurrence of the present breakdown of the railroads." He attributed the present shortage of railroad cars to fundamental wrongs with the railroads, merely aggravated by the recent strike of railway shop employees.

Expected Results Fall

The provision in the law allowing volunteer consolidation of railroads has not produced any beneficial results. The purpose of these provisions was to enable so-called strong roads to combine with weak lines. Roads strong financially were expected to rush to consolidate with lines in poor condition; to help build up the weak ones, with the ultimate object of benefiting by the better equipment of the adjoining road.

But since the strong roads have not rushed to do this; it is the thought of this railroad expert that some other way must be devised to produce the necessary transportation facilities for meeting the country's needs, and Congress is looked to for the remedy.

There is also talk of introducing the anti-strike legislation again to prevent a recurrence of such strikes as that of the railway shop employees. Advocates of this legislation would give the United States Railroad Labor Board authority to enforce its decisions, instead of being allowed merely to give an opinion and have either the employers or employees reject it if they are not suited by it.

There is also a group that would combine the Interstate Commerce Commission with the Railroad Labor Board, it being argued that at present the Commerce Commission makes the rates while the Labor Board fixes the wages, and each is dependent on the other.

Against Guaranty Clause

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas and chairman of the "farm bloc," has served notice that he will press further consideration of his bill to repeat Section 15-A, the so-called guaranty clause of the Transportation

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Competitive Ground Barred in Rate Attack

Washington, Nov. 13—RAILROAD rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission as fair and reasonable cannot be attacked by a shipper under the anti-trust laws on the charge that they are not competitive, the Supreme Court held today in a case brought by John W. Keogh against the Chicago & North Western Railway Company and others.

NEW ENGLANDERS SCORE AT HEARING

Interstate Commerce Examiner Places New York on Side of Boston in Rates Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—New England today scored a point in its contest with Baltimore and Philadelphia to have removed the present differentials in freight rates that favor these cities. Charles F. Perry, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, announced at the hearing today on differentials that New York had been allowed to enter the contest on the side of Boston and other New England cities.

A score of New England business and railroad interests came to Washington for the hearing, headed by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The New England delegation was led by Wilber LeRoe Jr. and Judge Edgar A. Clark, as counsel. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; C. F. McSorley, assistant manager of the association; R. H. Hall, Massachusetts Commissioner on Waterways and Public Lands; William T. Lamour, traffic manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston.

Baltimore Interests Out

Baltimore interests also turned out in force, with Walker D. Hines, P. W. Webb, as counsel, and today's first witness, O. S. Lewis, freight traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

The burden of the argument given by Mr. Lewis was that Baltimore was entitled to lower rates to and from the middle west than Boston and New York because of its geographical position. He presented several exhibits showing Baltimore to be much nearer the shipping territory than New England.

Appeal to Extend Power

This afternoon came the final statement in the form of an appeal from Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Boston, Mass., head of the Franchise Department of the World's Union, for the prohibitionists to turn their whole forces toward winning equal suffrage for women in every country as the best means of advancing their own cause.

One of the speakers was Miss Ellen Stone, who aroused the world's interest when she was imprisoned by brigands in Macedonia a number of years ago. The duty of the United States and other Christian nations toward the Armenians was discussed by Miss Stone in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. She spoke from her years of experience in the Near East of the astounding belief held by some people of the sacredness of Turkish institutions.

"They lose their sacredness when they take one head off every Christian they can find," she declared, "and it is the duty of our Government to find some way of intervening to protect those people who seem helpless under Turkish rule."

A decision of special interest was made today to send the celebrated "Polygl

by reason of some 140 votes which they said they could control. Recent news from the west, however, telling of California and Ohio going dry by substantial majorities, are beginning to have a disastrous effect on the plans of the wet leaders. As reports filter into Washington from contested districts, their reputed gain in the House is being cut down steadily. Prohibition leaders have good reasons to claim that the gains of the wets in the next House will not be more than 10 seats.

The meeting in St. Louis, however, is of little political significance, since the question of prohibition is daily becoming more national as an issue. Secretaries and managers of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will hold counsel for three days.

See Leader in Mr. LaFollette

It is not idle talk to link the name of Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, with the political ambitions of the wet organizations. As the possible leader of the so-called radical progressive group in the next Congress, he would be a formidable candidate for the Presidency in 1924.

Furthermore, he is against the Volstead Act and against the Eighteenth Amendment. As a national leader he "looks good" to the wets.

On the other hand some of the more conservative and more astute of the wet leaders believe that chances of repealing the Volstead Act would be better if the wets "bore" within the two great parties.

The convention at St. Louis will look over the field for candidates. "Al" Smith, Governor-Elect of New York, and Edward L. Edwards, Senator-Elect from New Jersey, will not be overlooked. Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, endorsed by the association of wets, also is considered. To them Senator Johnson appears to have better chances politically than Senator LaFollette. Nor is William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, being overlooked by wet leaders in the event a third formidable party is put into the field. Mr. Borah's votes on prohibition have been pretty well divided between the wets and drys.

More than one Republican leader in Congress is appraising the proposal for wet planks in the national platform with an eye to popularity. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, believes that modification of the Volstead Act must be considered by the national conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties in 1924.

Transfer of Registry

Conditions Laid Down

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Efforts of American ship owners to circumvent the American dry laws by transferring their vessels to foreign registry will prove futile, for today the United States Shipping Board issued regulations providing that those seeking to transfer must enter into a covenant with the board not to use the ships for transportation of liquor into or out of the United States in violation of the prohibition laws.

The statement comes on the heels of an announcement that the American liners Resolute and Reliance would transfer to the Panama flag. It was explained by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, that the right to transfer had been granted only because this right had been expressly reserved when the two liners were purchased by the Harrisman company.

It was also made clear that no ships would be allowed to transfer, where such transfer would be against the national interest, that is where the vessels would be necessary in time of war and to maintain an efficient American merchant marine.

The board announces that permission to transfer is granted "consideration thereof the vessel shall not be used for the importation into or exportation from the United States of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or of any articles, property, goods, ware or merchandise in violation of the laws of the United States."

It is presumed that the regulations forbidding the transportation of liquor on transferred ships were issued to guard against ships being transferred for the purpose of smuggling rum into this country. The British Government has expressed its desire to co-operate with the prohibition enforcement units in checking up manifests and purposes of all ships heading for the American shore. Investigation has shown that many American ships have been transferred to foreign registry for the sole purpose of smuggling the forbidden liquor.

Liquor Seller Must Pay

Wife of His Victim \$3600

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 13 (Special)—A verdict for damages of \$3600 against a man who had persisted, despite frequent protests of a wife, in selling liquor to her husband, has been upheld by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

The action was based upon the Volstead law, which provides that the plaintiff may recover exemplary as well as actual damages in such a case.

The unlawful act of the defendant justified the assessment of substantial damages, and they cannot be said to be excessive," the court said. "The flagrant and persistent violation of law resulting in the consequences here disclosed justified severe treatment and as much rest is in the discretion of the jury we are not disposed to disturb the instant verdict."

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DRY LAW AID FOUND IN EQUAL SUFFRAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

translating temperance literature into the 147 languages spoken in India. Under the direction of Miss Mabel Archibald of India, who is among the delegates at the convention, literature has been translated into 11 of the 147 languages.

Miss Nerville asked for funds to build an assembly hall in connection with the large house which the organization bought to serve as headquarters for the prohibition work in Buenos Ayres and Argentina. A free kindergarten, weekly entertainments for young people and a weekly current events class for women are conducted at the house and the Government recognizes the work by giving a theater once a year for fiestas for the children. Funds are also wanted to train native workers.

Miss Nerville reported that she has twice toured the continent of South America and has organized branches in Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Panama and Uruguay. The governments in Peru, Chile, and Uruguay have aided the temperance committees financially, and Dr. Baltasar Brum, President of Uruguay, gave an appropriation to take a group of young people to 19 districts of the country, sending telegrams ahead to insure their reception and a hearing in the various localities.

Message From Japan

Progress of prohibition in Japan was described by Mrs. O. N. Kubushiro, who is acting as timekeeper to the convention. She is the niece of Madame Yajima, who came here from Japan last year to present to President Harding a petition for peace signed by 90,000 Japanese women.

Fraulein von Blucher declared that the 50 local branches of the organization in Germany are constantly growing, and that prohibitionists are gaining support daily as the use of alcoholic liquors grows among the people.

The formal opening of the convention was preceded by a mass meeting last evening, which displayed considerable local prohibition sentiment, hundreds of Philadelphians being turned away from the crowded hall. An hour before the doors were opened the street was blocked with men and women waiting to enter.

Miss Anna A. Gordon, acting president of the International and president of the National W. C. T. U., presided, and the main speakers were Maj. Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, and Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism.

Calls for Courage

Major Haynes counseled his audience to face the enemy courageously but to look as well at the constantly increasing forces arraying themselves on the side of prohibition. He said:

It is only the man who knows the far-reaching moral influence of the former liquor traffic can realize and appreciate who knows of the debauching and prostituting effects of the former brewery and distilling interests in politics, who knows the foreign un-American element that champions the liquor business, who can today interpret the significance of the struggle that wages about the Volstead Act.

One of the greatest difficulties especially facing us in the east today is the type of propaganda met with. Nothing is better calculated to impress the public with the idea that this law is not operative. Surely there is grave danger to the Republic in the attitude that the minority need not submit to the will of the majority and the question at once arises as to the security of our free institutions.

I am frank to admit that I am inclined to believe that a source of this propaganda is not to be found in the unwillingness of the minority to submit to the decision of the law, but that it has its origin in a well-defined purpose to nullify the law in the fastest of large personal gains on the part of a comparative few.

The world must be made dry both as a protection to the United States and as a missionary movement, declared Dr. Cherrington. He added:

With international organizations working to overturn prohibition in this country, with bootlegging ships in the air and bootlegging ships on the sea, prohibition cannot be permanently successful in the right sense in one nation until it has the support and co-operation of all nations.

There is no short-cut to a solution of the liquor problem. There are four necessary steps, creation of sentiment, organization of sentiment into public opinion, crystallization of public opinion into law and application of the irresistible power of popular government to enforcement of the law.

Miss Frances E. Willard of Shelton, Conn., a namesake and relative of the founder of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recited the Eighteenth Amendment. The group of women who have been working in legislative campaigns throughout the world, including the United States representative, Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, were introduced and Mrs. Frances Graham, who for a quarter of a century has led the singing of the battle-song of the drys at the conventions of the organization sang the victory song.

SIR MONTAGU ALLEN ACQUITTED BY COURT

MONTRÉAL, Nov. 13—Sir Montagu Allan, president of the insolvent Merchants Bank of Montreal, was acquitted today of charges that he had signed and presented to the Government a false statement of the institution's financial condition for October, 1921.

Sir Montagu, with D. C. Macarow, general manager, was arrested after the Merchants' Bank crash which followed the downfall of several brokerage firms in which the bank had large interests. Charges against Macarow were dismissed last May.

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DR. MANN NOTIFIED OF RECENT ELECTION

Seven prominent members of Protestant Episcopal churches of the Pittsburgh diocese called upon Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, today, formally to notify him of his election as bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese. Dr. Mann reserved his decision, which he is expected to an-

nounce within the next few days. He already has refused three bishoprics, and his Boston parishioners are endeavoring to persuade him again to refuse the election.

The committee which called upon Dr. Mann consisted of the Rev. Homer A. Flint, administrative secretary of the diocese; the Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten, rector of Calvary Church; George C. Burgwin, chancellor of the executive council; the Rev. Dr. John Dowd Hills, president of the standing committee of the diocese; the Rev. William F. Sherwood, secretary of the standing committee and Charles S. Shoemaker, a member of the standing committee.

ESCH LAW REPEAL TO BE SET AS GOAL BY FARMERS' BLOC

(Continued from Page 1)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 13 (Special)—For the first time in the history of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America Atlantic City will be the scene of its international convention, which opens on the "Million Dollar Pier" tomorrow and continues to next Sunday. This convention is held every three years and concerns the interests of 2200 associations in the United States and Canada, with a membership of approximately 1,000,000 and the work conducted under their auspices in nearly every country of the world.

At these conventions delegates gather from every State in the Union and provinces of Canada to determine the policies which shall guide the work of the associations during the succeeding three years and to elect and instruct the members of the International Committee. This committee consists of approximately 200 lay and professional men, under whose direction an employed organization carries on expert service for associations at home and abroad and acts for these associations in the conduct of the American Y. M. C. A. service abroad.

The forthcoming convention, which is the forty-first of its kind, is of unusual importance because of the character of the problems which will come before it. Among these is the call from certain sections of the field, and from certain types of associations, for greater liberty in determining who may be included in the voting and office-holding membership of the associations. Other problems involve proposals for changes in the structure and functions of the International and State Committees of the Y. M. C. A., and for new basis of representation at the international conventions.

Railroad officials estimate that for the last five months of this year the Class 1 roads will earn net operating incomes of \$900,000,000 for the year, compared with \$750,000,000 for 1921. Ninety hundred millions net income equals 5 per cent on \$18,000,000,000, approximately the property value of the roads, and that does not take into account other income amounting to a considerable item in figuring dividend prospects.

Despite the strikes the railroads made a better financial showing for the first eight months of 1923 than for the corresponding month of 1921, says the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This is very gratifying. Their business for the rest of the year will be "velvet" largely. What more excellent time to give several million farmers who raise crops but who cannot pay their taxes, a substantial easement on the higher-than-war rail rates.

MR. McADOO FAVORS BONUS FROM TARIFF

FULLERTON, Calif., Nov. 13—Payment of adjusted compensation to former soldiers and sailors at the expense of beneficiaries of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill was urged in an Armistice Day address here by William G. McAdoo, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.

Assailing those who have fought the soldiers' bonus on the ground that it would be a burden upon the country, Mr. McAdoo declared it was "sheer hypocrisy" to say that the Nation cannot bear this relatively insignificant burden when the great subsidies are granted to private interests at the expense of the people and for purposes which cannot be successfully defended.

V. M. C. A. DELEGATES LEAVE CITY

Boston delegates who are leaving today for the international convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America which begins at Atlantic City, N. J., tomorrow, include Frank S. Speare, president of Northeastern University, Arthur S. Johnson, president of the local association, and Wilmer E. Adams, its general secretary. Lewis A. Crossett will go as a member of the international committee. There will be 12 other delegates.

The sessions of the convention will begin at 3 p. m. tomorrow, and will continue to 5 p. m. Sunday. In the corridors surrounding the main auditorium in Young's Pier, there will be an exhibit portraying the historical development of the North American Young Men's Christian Association movement. The evening sessions will be preceded by special motion pictures showing the work of the association at home and abroad. The chief musical event of the convention will be singing by the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

DELEGATES OFF TO CAPITAL

Several grand officers of the Massachusetts Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, are in Washington today for the seventeenth triennial assembly of the General Chapter which convenes there this week. Eighty-eight chapters are gathered for the accommodation of the New England delegation, which will return on Nov. 22 after a trip including stops at Atlantic City and New York.

In the Massachusetts party were Mrs. Vida F. Pease of East Foxboro, Grand Matron of the Massachusetts chapter; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary; George A. Mosher, Grand Patron; Philip Ferguson, Worthy Grand Sentinel; Guy A. Ham, Past Patron, and Mrs. Ham.

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Monitor

GREEK LIBERALS ADVOCATE CHANGE OF ATHENS REGIME

People Look to Eleutherios Venizelos for Their Salvation—Extremists Call for Republic

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 13.—The question of bringing about a change of régime in Greece is growing among the Liberals, who represent two sets of ideas, the moderate and the extreme. The moderates do not deem it wise to raise the question at the present moment, as it may create serious complications; the extremists, however, declare that as the Crown has failed to serve the vital interests of the country, it should be denounced and discarded in favor of a republic.

During 100 years of freedom, Greece, they argue, has been unable to acquire a national royal dynasty of its own, because the foreign kings have always been alien to Hellenic sentiments, and have refused to sacrifice their own interests for the benefit of the country. No one can guarantee that the succeeding kings of the same stock will not accumulate upon the heads of the Greek people the misfortunes for which King Constantine is responsible.

Commission of Inquiry

The speedy punishment of those responsible for the catastrophe which has overtaken Greece has not lost its force. The commission of inquiry into Greek affairs which has conscientiously carried out its investigations is strongly supported by public opinion.

The probability of reviving the Balkan League is regarded as a good omen for a fresh lease of life for Greece. The Turks by their folly have already begun to lose ground and the world will soon grasp the undeniable fact that the Turk is a Turk, unchangeable, unspeakable, always prepared to destroy and massacre. The late events in Constantinople and Thrace are sufficient evidence of this. After the persecution of the native Christians, the Turk turns against Europeans. Recent news reports that the French at Smyrna are being molested and expelled, and that all Christians in every part of Turkey are being taken to the coast and deported from the country with the purpose of carrying out the maxim of Turkey for the Turks.

Faith in Venizelos

The recent successful turning of events in favor of Greece is mostly attributed to the untiring efforts of Eleutherios Venizelos. It is not thought to be in vain that the Greek people instinctively cling to him for their salvation. A Greek paper presents him in a recent cartoon as a majestic and commanding figure, attired in a long gown, standing before an immense audience about to address

it, the crowd stretching its arms toward him and crying fervently, "Master!"

The news of the participation of America as an "observer" in the coming peace conference has caused considerable joy among the people here, who regard it as an assurance that the interests of the eastern Christians will be safeguarded.

At a huge mass meeting the population of Mytilene demanded the quick and severe punishment of those who were the authors of the Greek national calamity.

HUNGARIANS TAKE STEPS TO SUPPRESS FASCISTI MOVEMENT

BUDAPEST, Nov. 13.—The Hungarian Government is pursuing actively the measures it has inaugurated for the suppression of the Fascisti movement in this country and has made known its intention of acting with the utmost energy against certain political personages of importance if they are reported, are concerned in the movement.

The exceptional powers given the Government during the war will expire shortly, but the Government has decided to introduce a bill retaining the right of issuing decrees for purposes which are still considered necessary in this connection.

CALCUTTA OBSERVES ARMISTICE DAY

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.—Thanks to the activities of the European Association Armistice Day was extensively celebrated in Calcutta, two minutes' silence being observed, all rail and tram traffic and nearly all the wheeled traffic being stopped. Work was also adjourned in offices and factories and the machinery stopped.

An imposing military service was held at the Cathedral early in the morning, followed by a ceremony at the cenotaph. Poppies were sold in the streets from 9 to 10:30 o'clock, and although there were few sellers, owing to the shortness of notice, 4500 rupees was quickly collected, the proceeds of which will be devoted to military charities and a proportion to Indian charities, on account of the Indians buying the poppies freely.

SOVIET ISSUES ORDER AGAINST ITALY'S SHIPS

ROME, Nov. 13.—The recent order of the Bolshevik Government, by which Italian ships are not allowed from now on to enter Russian harbors, has caused the greatest impression in Italian maritime circles, especially in Trieste. The steamship Galizia, belonging to the Lloyd-Trieste Company, which had been held up for two days, was released yesterday.

The causes which moved the Soviet Government to issue the order against Italian navigation companies is not known, but apparently ships belonging to non-Italian nationality are still able to enter Russian harbors.

POLITICAL PARTIES MAKING ESTIMATES

Bonar Law Supporters Expect Majority Over All the Other Groups in British Elections

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 13.—With only two days still to elapse before the general elections here, all political parties have been making up estimates of the number of seats they respectively hope to carry. Mr. Bonar Law's supporters count upon a majority over all other parties combined, though few anticipate that their expectation of returning 330 strong in a total House of 615 members can be exceeded.

In order that this may materialize all they must win four out of every five of the election contests in which they engage—a heavy task. The distribution of seats between them and the other two capitalistic parties, which are those of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, now depends chiefly upon a score of the more doubtful constituencies, the fate of which represents the extent of the swing still probable in any given direction.

The Asquithians have continued to gain ground during the past week and profess to believe in the possibility of beating the Bonar Lawites. The latter, on the other hand, are not inclined to admit that the Asquithians can do more than get into a bare three figures. Whatever may be the result it leaves only a comparatively small number of capitalistic seats available for the Lloyd Georgians, though a hostile estimate which gives this party only 55 is likely to err heavily on the side of pessimism.

There remains to be considered the party undoubtedly suffered heavily since the election campaign began from the destructive criticism of its capital levy proposals. Its representation, however, must still be considerable, whether its own estimate of 200 seats or the ministerial one of half this total proves to be the better foundation. The chief effort to change the situation during the past few days has been upon the part of Bonar Lawites, whose hitherto cautious Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin, committed himself at Newcastle on Saturday definitely, to "some relief to the overburdened taxpayer."

Mr. Bonar Law makes his final appeal to his supporters in Glasgow tonight. Mr. Lloyd George has gone north from Wales to speak in Lancashire upon the eve of the elections, while Mr. Asquith and J. R. Clynes are in their respective constituencies, where they intend to wind up the struggle.

JOINT ACTION URGED TO PAY WAR DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

months' period, the conditions in Europe will be infinitely worse.

The fundamental problem is that of the settlement of the war debts and reparations. The settlement cannot be handled piecemeal, but must include all the belligerent parties in international financial obligations. America, as creditor nation to the amount of \$10,000,000,000, plus accrued interest, must see that its interests are protected in the contract of settlement.

France and Belgium base their entire program of reconstruction and rehabilitation and the return of exchange to an appropriate economic status, upon German reparation payments. They say "Germany must pay."

Germany with its gold and securities of value out of the country, with an apparent financial collapse, but with an almost frenzied agricultural and industrial activity in production, boldly claims that the Treaty of Versailles

had been wholly swept away in the outbreak and without British aid he probably would have been unable to escape from Constantinople. He asked the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of conversation, whether or not there was any danger that the H. M. S. Egypt might be held up by the Kemalists en route to Egypt. When the correspondent assured him that they were absolutely impotent to cause any disturbance in these waters he seemed greatly relieved. Nouri Effendi will seek refuge among Egyptian Muhammadans until that time when the outbreak against the Kemalists, which he confidently expects, will restore him again to his high office.

Holland's Interests Collected

Holland, as a neutral observer, agrees that Germany cannot pay and plainly says that the economic future of Holland is bound up with the fate of Germany. They say, if Germany succeeds, Holland will prosper; if Germany fails, Holland will suffer.

Italy has more nearly balanced her budget and England has balanced her budget. These nations do not maintain their economic future dependent upon German reparations. However, both nations have their heavy exterior debts and both expect Germany to pay an adequate amount.

If a settlement is reached, and a settlement must be reached if the peace of the world is to be restored and guaranteed, then two basic considerations must be understood and accepted, viz.: 1. America cannot cancel debts of the nations, but all nations must ultimately pay their obligations, with dignity and honor.

2. The World War is ended, and while hate and anger is still in the hearts of many, the settlements between nations formerly belligerent must be on a basis of mutual respect and consideration.

These words contain the solution of the world's problems in the international settlements in this hour of unhappy and chaotic uncertainty. They are "moratorium" and "amortization." Let no nation ask for its debts to be forgiven, but only for time and patient consideration. The former allies must be on the part of the United States, Germany must repay its reparations, but amendments to the Treaty of Versailles must be agreed upon, giving Germany the opportunity of free competition economically with all nations, and France and Germany must have guarantees of freedom from molestation and military attack.

Force Spells Disaster

If there was adequate reason for a six-months' moratorium, there will be greater reason for a longer extension at the expiration of the period. A moratorium of a longer and absolutely definite period must be accepted. If America as a creditor nation attempts to force payments from the nations of Europe, the result would be disastrous and if the former Allies attempt to force the defeated nations beyond the point of exhaustion, it would be equally disastrous and would inevitably lead to armed conflict.

The nations must agree around the table, to an amortization scheme of settlement. America might generously agree to reduce the interest rate lower than 4% per cent and permit 1 percent of the interest agreed upon, to go to amortize the loan of \$10,000,000,000

and thus with the payment of the interest and amortization of the remaining debts would be eventually paid. It is evident that 25 years is not long enough to amortize the debts.

The American farmer, who under the Federal Farm Act gets his loan for 34½ years, understands this principle and Germany, the country that achieved most in building its industrial power prior to the World War, accomplished this result by the application of the amortization principle. Germany should be given the same opportunity to amortize the reparations, as is extended to the countries of Europe. The United States and England in this matter are the leaders in the war debts. Close study of European finance indicates the need for a long amortization period and a low annual payment. It is the principle and not the rate that offers the solution.

A standardized plan should be adopted by all nations in conference. The plan should be based upon common sense, and even justice. The program of the United States with regard to the war debts is a good example.

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The American Commission assembled by the Southern Commercial Congress of 1913 submitted a report on what was based on the Federal Farm Loan Act, and the commission will in the present report submit clear-cut recommendations the results of fundamental observations, on the fundamental relations that react as barriers to direct trade and financial intercourse.

VIOLENT REACTION GROWING IN TURKEY, SAYS NOURI EFFENDI

(Continued from Page 1)

The capitulations is but the first step. The temporal power of the Sultan, which formerly has guaranteed the rights of minorities, has been taken from him and assumed by the new Government. This is the second step. The repudiation of all treaties with western powers made by the Sultan will be a further step in this same direction. The friendly attitude which the Kemalists are assuming toward Soviet Russia will not only remove, to some extent at least, the menace of a Russian invasion, but will serve to bring together these two great powers who share a common contempt for western nations.

Britain's Position Stronger

That the present crisis in the Near East will strengthen Great Britain's hold upon her Moslem subjects was indicated by Nouri Effendi when he told something of the last stand of the Sultan's supporters against the Nationalists, in which stand they were supported by the British. That this support was not sufficient to save the situation will not materially diminish the favorable impression which this fact, when it becomes known, will make upon Muhammedans.

The reign of terror which the Kemalists introduced among the supporters of the Sultan had greatly affected the Sheik-ul-Islam. His possessions had been wholly swept away in the outbreak and without British aid he probably would have been unable to escape from Constantinople. He asked the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of conversation, whether or not there was any danger that the H. M. S. Egypt might be held up by the Kemalists en route to Egypt. When the correspondent assured him that they were absolutely impotent to cause any disturbance in these waters he seemed greatly relieved.

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POLAND CHOOSES ITS NEW SENATE

President to Be Elected by National Assembly—Re-election of Pilsudski Probable

WARSAW, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press)—Balloting in the Polish elections was completed yesterday, when the new Senate was chosen by the electors. The Diet was elected on Sunday, Nov. 5. The first joint meeting of the two houses is set for Nov. 23, and the election of a President of Poland by the joint body, the National Assembly, will be held the middle of December.

As it has been determined that the President will be chosen by a majority vote of the National Assembly, and not by a two-thirds vote, Marshal Pilsudski, the present head of the State, is considered in political quarters to have an excellent chance of being elected.

A standardized plan should be adopted by all nations in conference. The plan should be based upon common sense, and even justice. The program of the United States with regard to the war debts is a good example.

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UNIFICATION OF PARTIES

A striking feature of the elections was the unification of several of the parties. The Jewish Party withdrew all its lists in most of the districts and voted solidly for the candidates of the national minorities group, while there were also withdrawals by the Center Party and some by the Radicals, thus leaving in most cities only two lists, the Nationalists and the Socialists.

Returns from the Senate elections

are coming in slowly. Here in Warsaw the balloting resulted in the election of two Nationalists, one Socialist, and one Jewish Senator.

The Polish elections, completed yesterday, indicate that Marshal Pilsudski—the "Silent Joseph" of the Polish Republic—will be returned to power as President. From the beginning it was difficult to see how any other result could have occurred. General Pilsudski's position in Poland is somewhat analogous to that of Benito Mussolini in Italy. Whether or not he holds office, he wields such tremendous power, through his office of marshal in the Polish army and his great popularity among the soldiers that a government without his support could not endure for long.

TWO MAIN BLOCKS

There were 19 political parties in the field when the election for the Diet took place on Nov. 5. The real contest, however, both for the Diet and in the Senate elections consisted in a struggle between a Peasant-Socialist alliance of the Left and the National Christian Union on the right. These two main blocks, in fact, so equally divide the 444 members of the national Diet body that a small Center Party, holding 16 seats have the decisive

vote. Most of the issues before the last Parliament swing toward Marshal Pilsudski's party of the Left, and his cabinet has thus been able to maintain its position, although every cabinet, from the beginning has been obliged to include a member of the Center Party.

The total membership of the Polish Diet includes 444 deputies and 111 senators. The present election, for the first time, included 100 new districts in Silesia, East Galicia and Vilna.

INDIAN HOME RULE STRONGLY URGED

Mrs. Besant Urges a Constitution Without Limitations—Report on Civil Disobedience Criticized

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.—The report of the Committee on Civil Disobedience has had an extremely bad impression. An editorial in the moderate Journal of Allahabad says that failure is writ large in the recommendations of the report which abounds in self-deception.

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SECURITY OF WOMEN WORKERS Hinges on Wage Law Decision

Miss Johnson Explains How Minimum Rates Are Based on Costs of Living

The perpetuation or destruction of minimum wage laws in effect in various states of the American Union with the far-reaching protection they give to hundreds of thousands of largely unorganized employed women and minors, rests upon the United States Supreme Court's decision in the District of Columbia minimum wage case, according to Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts. For nearly a decade, various state governments have been developing minimum wage systems for such employees, and industrial leaders and social workers regard the outcome of this case as the hinge upon which will swing open or closed the future of the minimum wage.

Reason for Importance

Women employed in gainful occupations are not so well organized as men workers, they consequently lack the potentiality of collective bargaining possessed by the great labor units into which the men have become organized in the United States," explained Miss Johnson, in pointing out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the importance of the present case. She continued:

"More than one-third of the women workers are under 21 years of age; they are, in the main, untrained, and a large proportion are foreigners who are not sufficiently acquainted with the American labor market effectively to protect themselves from exploitation. Hence the absolute necessity of minimum wage laws."

Of course, it is useless as well as unethical to anticipate and court, you might say, the continuation of these protective laws, is based in large degree upon the Supreme Court's decision upholding the Oregon minimum wage law, on April 9, 1917. The court held that the Oregon law was not in violation of the right to contract, and that the minimum wage was within the scope of the state's power.

Minimum wage laws are now in force in 12 states—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin—as well as in the District of Columbia and Porto Rico, and are mandatory save Massachusetts' law. In this State a special legislative commission will report next January on the advisability of amending or repealing the present law. Massachusetts was the first State to adopt minimum wage legislation, its law becoming operative in 1913. Texas repealed its minimum wage law, while Nebraska's law was eliminated from its statute books when the statutes were recodified.

Affects 75,000 in State

The vital importance of the Supreme Court's expected decision is shown by Miss Johnson in pointing out that in Massachusetts alone between 75,000 and 80,000 women are now employed under minimum wage conditions. These workers are protected by wage decrees which have been entered in 16 occupations. More broadly considered, approximately a third of the women employed in gainful occupations in Massachusetts who might conceivably be brought under minimum wage decrees now come within the scope of the law, Miss Johnson continued:

INDIA ASSOCIATION URGES ECONOMY IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.—The India Association has submitted suggestions for the reduction of expenditure to the Bengal Retrenchment Committee. It is urged that the civil services cost is excessive and a sharp division between the judicial and executive officers is advocated. It also advocates the abolition of distinction between the imperial and provincial services, merging both in the provincial service. They urge fixing the pay from 250 to 800 rupees monthly for district officers and 1000 to 1500 rupees for provincial officers, the stoppage of remittance to

the court's decision—if the question cited is correct—is based upon a misconception of the purpose of the minimum wage law. The minimum wage is not simply a labor question. It is primarily a social and economic question. There is no suggestion that the minimum wage establishes the actual wage in any industry. Neither does it limit the opportunities of work-

ers to sell their services. The minimum wage establishes a minimum limit below which wages must not drop; and this limit is based directly upon the cost of living and, in Massachusetts, upon the ability of the industry to pay a living wage.

Competition Controls Market

The minimum wage does not fix the minimum wage. Competition in the labor market will in any event check such a tendency. Investigation covering the operation of the minimum wage law in Massachusetts indicates that this is a fact.

The District Court's contention that women, having been accorded full suffrage, are no longer to be granted special privileges does not seem to me valid. Such a position would seriously affect women workers, would take from them all special legislation gained by many years of struggle to better their condition, such as laws prohibiting night work, providing definite limits of work, providing definite limits of work, requiring that they be furnished seats while working.

The court's decision seems to overlook the fact that the granting of equal suffrage to women was not attained through full economic equality. Indeed, suffrage has not accomplished the very first step toward political equality.

It is quite probable that the view taken by the court results from such movements as that which has sprung up within the ranks of the National Woman's Party and the League for Equal Opportunities in favor of removing all special legislation for women. Should the District Court's opinion be sustained by the Supreme Court by reversal of its former position, that such reversal, meaning the destruction of the minimum wage system in the United States, would greatly increase the dissatisfaction among women workers and add a considerable burden to the present industrial unrest.

Employees as Consumers

Another aspect of the minimum wage controversy was emphasized at recent hearings before the recess committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, which is studying unemployment and the minimum wage. State minimum wage laws "that will keep our employees as profitable consumers" were advocated by Edward A. Flene, himself a large employer of labor in Boston. He emphasized that the real loss in industry is not caused by high wages but by waste, adding that America, depending more than ever upon Americans as consumers," can not sell our goods to our own people unless they have money enough to buy them."

Attention is called to the fact that antagonism to the minimum wage for women and minors is in sharp contrast with the expressed views of President Harding and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor on the living wage issue. The President recently insisted that the worker is entitled to enough compensation not only for his comfort but sufficient to insure him "the things truly worth living for" as well as education and recreation. He and Mr. Davis are united in the conviction that the worker should have an opportunity also for saving some of his income.

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ers to sell their services. The Indian Civil Service, in which Indians should attain 50 per cent of the appointments by 1930. The association advocates the reduction of senior posts in the police and the abolition of the Public Works Department, which is considered inefficient and as often competing unfairly with private enterprise. With the exodus of a government should be entirely stopped all pay and traveling allowances and government officials should be reduced, while the Governor's household should be reduced by curtailing the military secretaries, the bodyguard, and the band.

Many of the association's suggestions are eminently sensible and command considerable support.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS LEAD IN DISPLAY

Autumn Flower Show Is Held at Massachusetts Agricultural College

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 12 (Special)

This is the week-end of the Autumn Flower Show and exhibition of floral arrangements held annually by the department of horticulture of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. It is a particularly gorgeous spectacle this year, the Holyoke and Northampton Florists and Gardeners Club combining with the M. A. C. two-year and four-year floriculture students, and the department of floriculture in competitive and decorative exhibits that fill a large part of French Hall, and are giving the judges no end of difficulty.

Chrysanthemums are the basic floral element in the show, and by all odds the most spectacular of all the blooms exhibited. Over 100 kinds of chrysanthemums are displayed in one group of single specimens in a non-competitive exhibit by members of the senior floriculture class of the college. Another student exhibit illustrates the evolution of the chrysanthemum as it has taken place under artificial development for nearly 200 years from the tiny daisy-like flower of the field to the great, perfect globe-shaped Yellow Turner, the spangled white Titanic, the gorgeous yellow Odessa, the porcupine-quilled Petaluma, and the magnificent medusa head of Un-known Bronze.

The dainty smaller kinds of chrysanthemums have been used on the student table decorations. F. D. Luddington of Hampden, Conn., M. B. Borgeson of Worcester, and Miss I. A. Boles of Dorchester, all seniors, won the first three prizes respectively in this class.

The Skinner Cup competition for the 12 best blooms of one variety of chrysanthemums was won for the third time by G. H. Sinclair of Holyoke. His winning variety was "Louise Pockett," a great round white bloom. Sinclair now has an equal number of victories with the Massachusetts Agricultural College in this annual competition. Butler and Ullman of Northampton, who won at the last show, were second this year with yellow marigolds. Mt. Holyoke's exhibit of "William Turner" blooms was third. M. A. C. winner in 1916, '18, and '19, was only fourth with its exhibit of gorgeous ragged "Nautilus." The college floriculture department had very plainly made the wrong selection from their magnificently stocked greenhouse. After the awards, Prof. Clark L. Thayer brought in a display of the beautiful yellow Turners so generally associated with the Massachusetts Agricultural College chrysanthemum show, and the popular verdict immediately proclaimed them the finest blooms in the room. But the fact that the Skinner Cup competition remains in close dispute, is a source of satisfaction to those who follow the annual Massachusetts Agricultural College flower show.

Everett Le Moulé, C. A. Carlson, and Ralph Kennison won the first three prizes in the two-year floriculture class exhibit of autumn baskets with bronze and mixed chrysanthemums and Christmas baskets of evergreens and berring twigs. In the arrangements of bowls and vases, for four-year juniors, C. V. Hill of Worcester, was first; C. W. Holway of Holden, second, and Thomas Yarnum Jr. of Lowell, third.

S. Church Hubbard, Torémán of the college greenhouse, won all five sections of the class of six sprays and divided with G. H. Sinclair the honors in vases of three specimens. Sinclair won without competition the first honors in exhibit of large flowered chrysanthemums arranged for effect. Butler and Ullman of Northampton won in both classes on plants, with single bush specimens and three bushes.

PROFITS FOR BUILDING FUND

Net receipts from the two-day fair opening at 10 a. m. next Wednesday in the Women's Education Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, will be devoted to the school lunch fund which is an institution under the management of the Union which feeds daily the high school children of Boston. It is hoped the necessary sum, to get the last \$10,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation donation of \$25,000 to the school lunch building fund, will be raised at the bazaar.

INCREASE IN WAGES IN OCTOBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Analyzing reports of wage changes made to the Department of labor, the monthly Economic Letter just issued by the Labor Bureau, Inc., notes that 80 concerns reported increases and 17 decreases in October.

Professor Hormell looks for the prime minister to be improved, if they are retained. He believes the corrupt practices act, as applied to the primaries, should be strengthened; that primaries for all offices where there is no contest, should be discontinued; that the registration law should be strengthened and applied to Portland, as well as other cities and large towns, so voters could not change their party enrollment on the eve of a primary.

Finally, Professor Hormell sounds a warning note: "There is an insidious movement in this country to supplant party government by group or class government. Popular control of parties must be made easier, rather than more difficult, if party government is to survive and remain victorious over specific figures on this point: the attempt to substitute class or group government."

"It is discovered through the study

MUSIC Pension Fund Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, gave a concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall for the benefit of its Pension Fund. The program, devoted entirely to compositions of the Russian school, was as follows:

Rimsky-Korsakoff Symphonic Suite, "Schéhérazade"; Borodin Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor"; Tchaikowsky Arias of Lisa, from "Pique-Dame"; Borodin Jaroslavna Aria, from "Prince Igor"; "Stenka Razin," Symphonic Poem, Op. 13; Tchaikowsky Ouverture Solennelle, "1812."

Programs consisting entirely of works of a single composer or school of musical composition are invariably monotonous, and this is more particularly the case with the Russians, whose music is so strongly tinged with national character and who delight in highly colored orchestration. Yet the general musical public, to whom these Pension Fund Concerts appeal, seems to take pleasure in programs of this character, and conductors are perhaps wise in providing them.

The pieces were, with the exception of the two arias, familiar, though not uninteresting for all that. The orchestra, just returned from a long trip, can hardly be said to have played at its best. There were moments of uncertain attack in "Schéhérazade" and a certain roughness of tone was noticeable throughout the afternoon. Mlle. Odile Slobodskaja was the soloist. Her singing served to confirm the excellent impression which it made on the occasion of her recent appearance here with the Ukrainian chorus. Was her interpretation of the music just? She sang in Russian, her arias were unfamiliar, and no translation was provided in the program. No doubt one should be familiar with both language and music before attending a concert, but unfortunately this is not always practicable, in any case for the general public. How much more reasonable would it not be for singers to sing in a language which can be understood. Again the question arises: "Are the words not intended to be understood?" Of course if the answer is in the negative one may reasonably ask, "Why have words at all?"

S. M.

Rosa Poncelle in Recital

Rosa Poncelle of the Metropolitan Opera House gave a recital last evening in Symphony Hall. She was assisted by William Tyroler, pianist. Miss Poncelle gave evident pleasure to a large audience. She has an engaging stage presence; she has a voice of beauty, which she for the most part uses skillfully. Is this all that may be reasonably required of an artist?

In recalling Schumann-Häncke, de Gogorza, McCormack (the list might easily be extended), there seems to be a quality in their singing that is lacking in that of Miss Poncelle. It is a comprehension of the music in hand, an ability to characterize a song, a power of imagination which makes it easily felt on the listener. In short, it may be summed up in the single word, musicianship. In each song as it was sung by Miss Poncelle, last evening, we were conscious only of the singer herself, rarely of the music. Charming as she may be, it must be said that the music, trivial and ill-chosen as some of it was, should be given a modicum of opportunity.

S. M.

"Faust" and "Giocanda"

Gounod's "Faust," presented Saturday afternoon at the Boston Opera House by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, upheld its claim to popularity despite the meretricious nature of its plot. The tuneful Gounod has filled his opera with airs that never fail to satisfy, and that are now welcomed like old friends. The careful conductorship of Carlo Peroni, under whose baton the orchestra adequately fulfilled its task, pleased the well-filled house. In fact the audience was pleased with everything and profuse in its applause, though the singers by no means always came up to expectations.

Henri Scott as Mephistopheles easily carried off first honors in his studied and finished impersonation of the gentleman with the sardonic chuckle. His graceful gestures, French to the fingertips, were as interesting to watch as his voice was good to hear. Incidentally he sang in French as did also the Valentine, the rest of the characters singing in Italian. Sofia Charlebois as Marguerite was graceful and her singing greatly improved as the opera proceeded. The Faust of Romeo Boscaclini was fairly well sung though somewhat reserved, while Anita Klinova, who has consistently filled smaller roles satisfactorily, was pleasing as Siebel. Alice Homer exhibited a freshness of voice altogether delightful, but could hardly be said to give a faithful portrayal of the serving maid, Martha. Richard Bonelli gave a vigorous and sonorous interpretation of Valentine. The three principal men's trio in the third act was among the best-sung numbers in the opera. The chorus on the whole was well-sustained, but "blared" considerably in several instances.

The evening was "La Gioconda," with Marie Rappold in the name part.

The second and final week of the engagement opens tonight with "La Bohème."

People's Symphony Orchestra

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ZONING ORDINANCE IN NEWTON VETOED

Mayor Sends Measure Back on Ground It Is Drastic and Unconstitutional

Edwin O. Childs, Mayor of Newton, Mass., has vetoed another proposed municipal zoning ordinance, and his message, branding the measure as too drastic and as unconstitutional, will be read at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen tonight. The ordinance was passed by the board on Nov. 6 after a hard-fought contest which ended in a vote of 12 to 7 in favor of the law.

The ordinance now voided by action of the Mayor would have restricted the construction of buildings in various parts of the city, making districts of dwellings, of commerce, and of industry. It was similar to one passed some months ago and also vetoed by Mayor Childs.

Both those who champion and those who oppose zoning in Newton have decided opinions as to the merit or demerit of the measure. Protagonists assert it is the only method by which Newton can remain a city of homes, while antagonists declare with equal vigor that it is class legislation, un-American and unconstitutional. Discussions of zoning laws have frequently lasted into the small hours of the morning at the aldermen's meetings.

Fear that apartment buildings from the neighboring town of Brighton may encroach upon Newton is one of the causes of agitation in connection with the zoning laws almost constantly being urged upon the aldermen. Some of the warmest arguments in the debates have centered upon the proposal that "single residence districts" be established, within the confines of which nothing but single family dwellings could be erected.

Other districts would permit the construction of two-family houses, which have proved popular and economical to many families living near Boston because of the fact that a single heating plant replaces two under the single-residence plan. At one meeting it was argued that these two districts should be combined in one, while several of the city fathers remonstrated that such a course would tend to cause property values to deteriorate.

Arguments against the zoning idea are that it is discriminatory, granting to those of means an exclusive neighborhood of homes for which the man

of lesser wealth may not build. This is combated by the theory that property values should be protected, and that if it were made impossible for cheaper buildings to be erected in certain districts the constant change seen in some neighborhoods where tenements and stores encroach upon residential streets would be avoided.

The whole plan is calculated to maintain Newton as one of the most desirable residence districts about Boston, and prevent its present citizens being driven out by the encroachment of commercialism and industry.

GIRLS TO DEBATE COAL MINES ISSUE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Debating teams of Smith and Williams will discuss the question, "Resolved, that the Federal Government should own and operate all coal mines of the United States," at the first joint debate of the two colleges to be held Nov. 16. The Smith affirmative team will go to Williams town while their affirmative team will come to Northampton.

This is to be the second time that Smith has debated with a men's college, although for many years Smith has been interested in debating and has belonged to the six-sided Inter-collegiate Debating League consisting of Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, Barnard, Vassar, Radcliffe, and Smith. In the debate with Dartmouth last year, Smith won with its negative team at Hanover, but lost to Dartmouth's negative here. The outcome of this second debate will be eagerly awaited especially, as President Neilson said in chapel, since everyone "will be glad to have this question settled."

ALLIED REPARATION VIEWS AT VARIANCE

PARIS, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—The Reparation Commission with each member presenting a separate report on their two weeks' investigation in Berlin, met today in the first of a series of unofficial conferences at which an attempt will be made to frame unanimous recommendations. Both Roland W. Boyden and Col. James A. Logan, Jr., attended as the unofficial American representatives.

There are known to be wide differences between the French and British views and it is not expected in allied circles that an agreement will be reached quickly, as at each of the frequent reparation "crises" unanimity has been increasingly difficult to obtain.

Manufactured goods are chiefly in demand, Mr. Brady said, and the Argentinian is constantly on the watch for something new. In woolen textiles there is keen competition with England, which virtually controls the retail trade, but in cotton textiles there is a large demand for the United States product.

The tanning industry and shoe manufacture in Argentina have been developed extensively, Mr. Brady continued, and the only shoe market is for highest grade footwear. Considerable purchases are being made of automobiles, the large majority of them being American made. In this market, Mr. Brady said, the American manufacturer gained a firm foothold during the war, gave excellent service and promises to hold his pre-eminence.

Speaking generally, Mr. Brady said that exchange is now ready and has

ARGENTINA CALLED GOOD TRADE FIELD

United States Commerce Commissioner Says Conditions in Republic Are Improving

Increasing purchasing power due to improved economic conditions, steady exchange and a government friendly to American interests, make Argentina actually and potentially an excellent field for products of the United States, according to George S. Brady, Trade Commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce, who has been assigned to commercial investigation in the River Plate countries during the past three years.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the New England District Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Mr. Brady said that the last year conditions have been improving steadily. Stocks on hand, which accumulated during slack time, have been liquidated to a point where, generally speaking, stocks are below normal. At present there is a period of waiting so far as European goods are concerned until a greater degree of security can be attained.

The outstanding development in Argentina affecting commercial conditions, Mr. Brady said, is in the petroleum production. The Government has been working the petroleum fields up to an output of 2,000,000 barrels, and 18 private companies, most of them foreign and two American, are producing in large quantities. The effect of this, the Trade Commissioner explained, will be to relieve Argentina of the necessity of purchasing so largely in foreign coal and petroleum products and permit this purchasing power to be diverted into other channels.

Asked concerning the extent and effect of German commercial activities in Argentina, Mr. Brady said that the United States is having no difficulty in meeting what German competition there is. While the Germans are generally able to quote lower in prices, the American manufacturer has the distinct advantage in quality and delivery. For example, he declared, the producer of cutlery in the United States can better the German product in quality and in many lines, such as supplies for public works and the petroleum fields, can make sales on ability to deliver.

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Speaking generally, Mr. Brady said that exchange is now ready and has

engendered more confidence in commercial conditions and resulted in buying. The American colony in Buenos Aires regards the new Government, which came in on Oct. 22, as auguring better commercial relations with the United States. The new executives, Mr. Brady said, are very favorable to the United States.

ANTI-TOXIN IS FATAL TO DENVER WOMAN

Patient Might Have Passed On From Fright or Nervousness, Doctors Declare

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 13 (Special)—Administration of anti-toxin to Mrs. Clara M. Klefusmith of No. 1061 Klamath Street, who had been reported by a visiting nurse to have been "exposed" to diphtheria, resulted finally for the patient within 10 minutes after the serum was injected.

Mrs. Klefusmith, who had not been ill, received the alleged specific from Miss Lottie Joan Harold, a registered nurse connected with the city health department. Miss Harold previously had examined three or four children living at the address and declared them to be so-called "carriers" of the disease. She quarantined the house.

The anti-toxin was administered by Miss Harold, it is said, without previous examination by a physician. Doctors say the fatality was due to the patient being "possessed of extraordinary susceptibility to the horse serum from which the anti-toxin was made." They claim there is no way to determine whether a dose of anti-toxin will be fatal to a person unless such an examination is made. They say, however, that it is not customary to make such examinations because "fatalities from the administration of anti-toxin are rare." Death might have been caused by "fright or nervousness," it was said.

An inquest was held by the coroner, Thomas Hunter, and his deputy, George Bestwick, and the coroner's jury, called to conduct an inquiry into the passing of Mrs. Klefusmith, was unable to fix responsibility, but simply found that her demise had followed an administration of anti-toxin serum for diphtheria, given by Miss Harold.

Among the witnesses examined by Coroner Hunter, Deputy Coroner Bestwick, Fred Sanborn, deputy district attorney, and A. L. Belke, assistant attorney, were Dr. William C. Mitchell, city bacteriologist, who gave an extensive history of making and administering anti-toxin serum; Dr. E. R. Musgrave, who performed an autopsy; Charles E. Pate, city quarantine officer; Mrs. Ida Zorbel, mother of Mrs. Klefusmith, and Miss Harold.

The nurse testified that during her three years' service with the city health department she had administered anti-toxin to hundreds of persons and had never before had a fatal case. Dr. William P. Sharpley, manager of the city health department, signed the certificate, giving "anaphylaxis" as the cause of death. Persons living at the home of Mrs. Klefusmith, where her mother conducts a day nursery, say the anti-toxin was given, although Mrs. Klefusmith did not want to take it, but submitted under protest.

The serum was given to four others in the house, it was stated, including a child only two weeks old.

NEW REVENUE LAW NOT CONTEMPLATED

Government Expects to Cut Deficit by Pruning Expenses and Collecting Old Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—No new revenue legislation is being contemplated by members of the House Ways and Means Committee nor Treasury officials, notwithstanding persistent rumors in financial circles to the contrary. It was stated authoritatively at the Treasury that no consideration is being given to any new tax levies. A deficit of approximately \$700,000,000 in the Treasury balance sheet for the current fiscal year is contemplated, but this should be noticeably reduced by the drive against delinquent taxpayers, settlement of tax claims, war fraud recoveries and pruning of governmental expenditures.

Unless this program of retrenchment and tax collecting nets an appreciable amount it is thought likely there will be new taxes, but it is too soon to make any guesses on that, it was said. A small deficit could be met by governmental financing.

Talk of new taxes is believed to have been started by the controversy between James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, over taxing undistributed surpluses of companies. Agitation for such taxation began with the announcement of stock dividends by many corporations. The Supreme Court has held that stock dividends are not taxable, since they are not a distribution of assets.

Both Republican and Democratic

members of the Ways and Means Committee said there was no need for a new revenue bill; that the present law has been in effect only one year. It is likely, however, that the Administration will sponsor legislation to make taxable state and municipal securities now tax exempt. Both President Harding and Secretary Mellon are known to favor taxing these securities. There is now pending in Congress a resolution for a Constitutional Amendment providing for such taxation. Mr. Mellon will recommend enactment of such legislation in his annual report soon to come, it was said officially.

TRAINING LIMIT EXPIRES DEC. 16

American veterans of the recent war who are entitled to vocational training from the United States Government must apply for such training before Dec. 16. Dr. Arthur E. Bridges, district manager of the United States Veterans' Bureau for New England, announced. This ruling is under the provisions of the National Rehabilitation Act.

WOMEN TEACHERS SEEK EQUAL RIGHTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Women teachers have launched their movement for equal rights in Chicago schools by organizing a Chicago woman's council with a program demanding that the school board abolish discriminatory rules. The new council is to affiliate with the National Woman's Party.

Miss Genevieve Melody, principal of the Park Manor grammar school, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the school board will be asked to rescind a recent ruling exempting men high school teachers from the merit system; to elect a woman to the cabinet of superintendents of schools, which now has five male members; to give women privilege of appointment as high school principals; to provide broader technical training for women so they may receive equal opportunity with men in selection of trades and professions.

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TRIFLES ARE USED TO GOAD GERMANY

Allies Made to Appear in Worst Possible Light by the Soviet Emissaries in Berlin

This is the second of two articles showing the ramifications of Bolshevik propaganda against the Allies now being engendered in Germany. To an unbiased observer, the efforts of the Soviet to line up Russia, Germany, and Turkey in an economic and military rapprochement are fraught with grave possibilities, and it is upon these that the writer has dwelt in his graphic portrayal of Bolshevik intrigue in the German capital.

By A. H. WILLIAMS

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Things which to the average American would seem trifling and dismissed without a second thought about them are used to impress Germans, many of whom see things quite differently than these same things would appear to the American, the Englishman or the Frenchman. Things which would appear small in the United States are made to appear big in Germany and the countries to the east of Germany. By adroit propaganda, given out at the exact moment when it will be most effective, whether it be the text of the Soviet reply to the Washington Administration regarding an American commission of trade inquiry in Russia, reports concerning the Greco-Turkish hostilities or the Mudania conference, or any one of the multitudinous things arising in the muddled affairs of Germany and the Near East, Russia is directly responsible for much of the bad feeling which exists among more than one class of the people of this part of the world against the United States and Americans, Great Britain and Britons, France and the French.

Russia has held up the Treaty of Versailles before the eyes of the German Nation, just as she has held up the Turkish treaty before the eyes of the followers of Mustapha Kemal and all the Moslem world. She has shown the Germans how a handful of men under Kemal could hold out against the Great Entente and in the end win victory. And what is more to the point, she is referring to Mustapha Kemal Pasha as her own ward, her protégé, whom she had aided from the very start and who would have been out of the fighting long, long ago had it not been for this very present and material Russian help.

Making a Parade of Advantages

Meanwhile she is endeavoring to show the Germans—to impress it upon them with all the force of carefully conceived argument—the manifold advantages which would accrue to Germany if she had such aid as the Turks of Angora possess, meanwhile leaving the Germans to decide in their own good time.

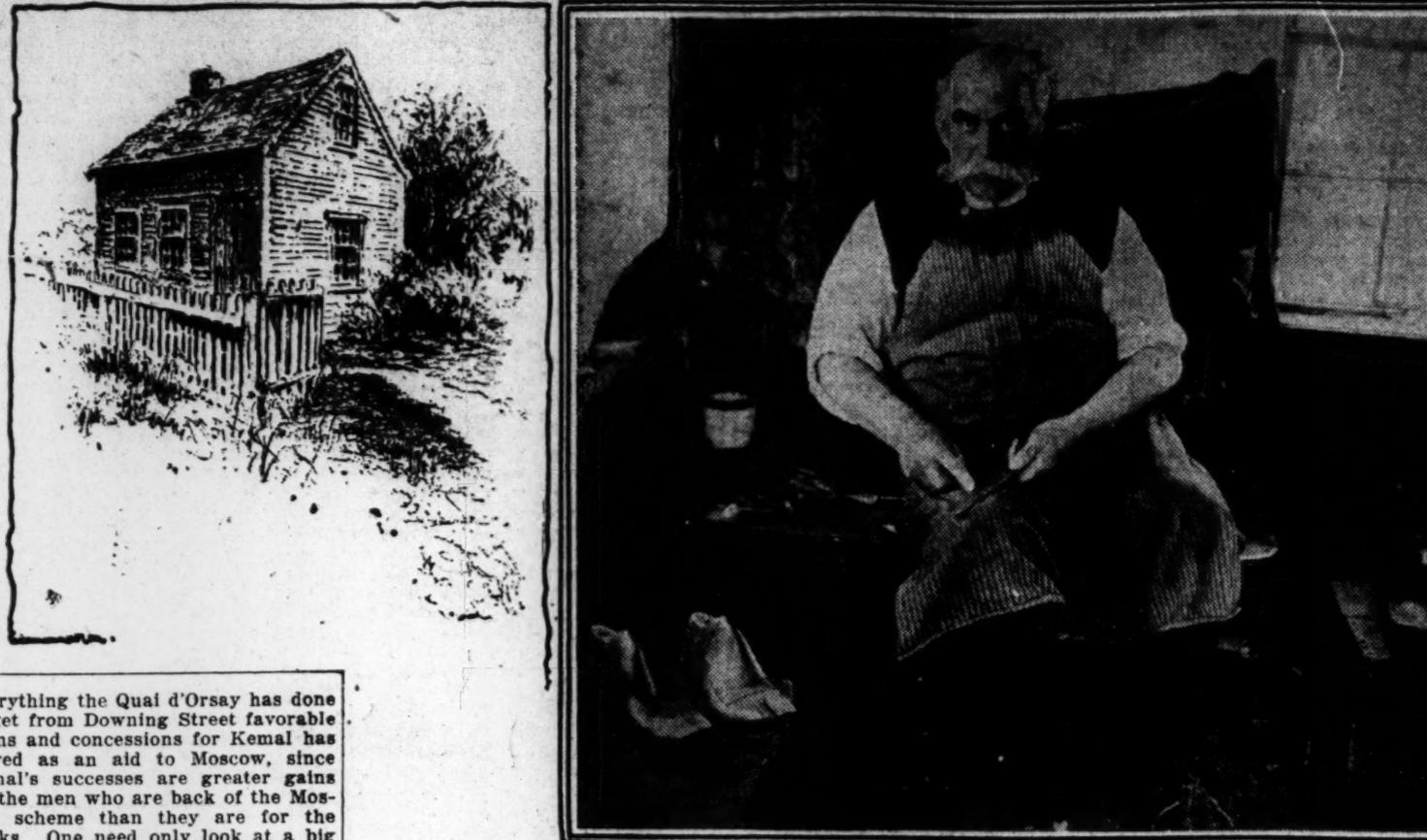
This is not done roughly. Moscow is too shrewd to do things of this sort roughly. She is a master of the art of propaganda, always graduating the dose according to the thought of the patient. She has wisely refrained from stampeding the Germans. She has gone about her work here with consummate skill—giving a little here, a little there, but always leaving great room for one to read between the lines. And having given out the thoughts she wants to take root in the German soil, she waits patiently, nurturing her planting with an infinite patience worthy of better cause, waiting for it to "sink in," confident that in the slow, methodical way peculiar to Germany there will be reached here finally a conclusion favorable to the Bolshevik scheme of things.

The interest which Germany is taking in the Mudania conference is but one of the indications of the correctness of this statement. If the Turks obtain advantages there, as the vernacular newspapers of Berlin indicate they will, the most will be made of it by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda throughout Germany and the Moslem world to the east of here. It will but serve to further the Moscow plot.

Anyone who travels east of the Rhine in these days and who is in a position to observe even a little of what is going on in the foreign affairs of these countries will see evidence of this Moscow scheme wherever he goes. There have been some, but they saw it only from a distance, who gave the Germans a greater part in it than they really have. Indeed, it has been asserted by some that Germany was furnishng the brains in connection with this conspiracy against world peace. They flattered the German governing class. Indeed, speaking quite frankly—perhaps some persons will say brutally—Germany has no one in power today who is capable of evolving such a scheme. Such German plotting as that which originated in thrusting Bolshevism upon Russia and the great Russian débâcle in the Caucasus belong to another age—in point of actual reckoning only a few years ago, but in the thought of the people now to the age which belongs to Imperial Rome. It may be doubted whether there has been a man in the Government in Wilhelmstrasse since the time of the "Iron Chancellor" who looked so far ahead as have the Russians who are back of the plot. The history of Germany since 1914 is full of direct proof that the German Nation has, since Bismarck, been without a man of great vision in Wilhelmstrasse. All of them have been lacking in good foresight, howbeit good may have been their "hindsight." Certainly Germany has had in Wilhelmstrasse since November, 1918, no man of a capacity to evolve such a plot for world revolution as is now being directed from Moscow.

Success to Depend Upon Allies

The extent of the Russian success in aligning the East to oppose the West and in bringing Germany into this alliance will depend wholly on the action of the Allies in the face of it. America, England and France have a rare opportunity to foil this plot in so far as Germany is concerned. It must be said, however, that already France's Turkish policy has aided greatly the Russian scheme.



Everything the Quai d'Orsay has done to get from Downing Street favorable terms and concessions for Kemal has served as an aid to Moscow, since Kemal's successes are greater gains for the men who are back of the Moscow scheme than they are for the Turks. One need only look at a big map of Asia and to know a little of the present state of German thought with regard to the United States, Great Britain and France to know what a real Kemalist victory in a treaty conference with the Allies would mean here and throughout the Muhammadan world; how it would strengthen Moscow's revolutionary policy that is now being preached to 260,000,000 Muhammadans and how it would cause many in Germany and more in the East to regard Russia as the great champion of the down-trodden and heavily laden of the earth. Hopes of old alliances would mount high; visions of the old Berlin-to-Bagdad dream would reappear like a mirage, or a phantom of the rainbow across Niagara, but these things would go far toward a complete winning over of Germany to a closer relationship with the Soviet. Turkey could be made the connecting link between Russia and Germany and the whole of Asia to Vladivostok, the Yellow Sea and the Indian Ocean—with Moscow dominating the whole of France and the French.

Much Might Come It

And, lastly, what might not come out of the Turk and the Bulgar rubbing shoulders? How easy it would be for the Bolsheviks, the Turks and the Bulgar to strike at Rumania the blow, to deliver which date have been long ready to strike. Such a blow struck, the fires of war would at once be rekindled in the Balkans, with results—in the face of the Moscow plot—no man could, at the start of it, foresee.

Thus it will be seen that the Moscow scheme is a big one. It is not one which may be brought into effect in a month or in a season. It is to be the work of years.

Meanwhile, with Germany militarily impotent, the Allies are taxing her about 10,000,000 francs a day to insure that the German Army, which is disbanded, disarmed, and the German Navy, which has gone to Davy Jones' locker, shall not attack France or Belgium; that Germany shall pay a reparation which she cannot pay and would not if she could. According to an official statement by the Reparation Commission a few days ago, the cost of this army of occupation to April 30, 1921, amounted to 2,132,000,000 gold marks for the Allies and 1,010,000,000 gold marks for the United States. The cost of the upkeep of these forces amounts to almost as much as the total indemnity exacted by Germany from France under the terms of the Treaty of Frankfort in 1871.

Circumstances Matter Little

Of course, the circumstances in 1918 and at the time of the making of the Versailles Treaty were quite different from those at the end of the Franco-Prussian War; but it is submitted that these 3,142,000,000 gold marks would have gone quite a ways toward paying the claims of the Allies against Germany, and that the Allies would have been none the worse off for having had no great armed forces on the Rhine to provoke German resentment and hatred, upon which Moscow could play.

Be it known that Moscow has played upon this, and in playing so she has struck a responsive chord in German hearts. She has not let Germany forget that these forces are on the Rhine and that some of these forces are French Colonials. She has not let Germany forget, either, that there is around her, on the east, a ring of steel; but a ring of steel which has no power to ward off such blows as Russia has dealt with the mailed fist of Kemal against the Turkish treaty; no power to extinguish the flames which leaped in Smyrna; no power to snatch from Moslem hands the sword of Islam as it was thrust into the breasts of Christian women and little children.

Thus Germany may well reason that Moscow is in a power as great, as potent, as any allied nation—as all the allied nations put together, or held together only by a name in which there is nothing more than a name; a power of which it were well to take cognizance.

BELLAMY STORER PASSES AWAY

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 13.—Bellamy Storer passed away in Paris, France, last night, according to a cablegram received in Cincinnati today. Mr. Storer was American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary in 1902-6 and before that had been Minister to Belgium and Spain. He represented the First Ohio District in the Fifty-Second and Fifty-Third congresses.

BONUS FOR RAIL DESK MEN

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 13.—Evidencing the appreciation of the company to employees who left their desks and did manual labor during the shopmen's strike, I. B. Tigert, president of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Company, has mailed bonus checks to such employees.



Upper Left—Tapley Shoe Shop at Salem, Which Is Being Preserved by the Essex Institute. Upper Right—Charles H. Haskell, Last Workman in Old Swampscott Shop. Lower—Old Cordwainer's Shop in Swampscott, Lately Demolished

United States Shoe Industry Beginnings Are Traced to Lynn

Little Shops in Which Shoes for Early Settlers Were Made Still in Existence

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—Although a great deal of the shoe manufacturing industry now is located in the middle west, it was not long ago when New England made practically all the shoes manufactured in the United States, and Lynn stood far and away at the head of the list in the manufacture of women's shoes. Just as Brockton and south shore towns represented the American men's shoe industry, Lynn and north shoe towns typified the women's shoe industry of the country. And it was in this city by the sea that the American shoe industry really was born nearly 300 years ago.

It was in 1629 that this country's first tannery was built in what is now Lynn by Francis Ingalls. Its location was on Humphreys' Brook, where there was an abundance of running water and, near by, great oak forests. Here it was customary for the Indians to come and trade their skins for beads and wampum. Ingalls' tannery, while rude as to both construction and operation, was the seed from which sprang the greatest shoe and leather center in the world.

Humble Beginning

The big shoe industry of Lynn had a most humble beginning in the year 1633, when Philip Kertland, a native of Buckinghamshire, who settled there in 1635, began to make shoes in a rough annex to his habitation, situated on the north side of what is now known as Boston Street. At times, when business was dull, Kertland is said to have engaged in farming, fishing, and other useful occupations. At other times he was so busy in shoemaking that he required additional help. He constantly endeavored to advance the art of shoemaking, and taught his craft to so many others that, within a few years, Lynn was supplying the shoe trade of Boston and fast becoming the cradle of the industry.

It is said that in the early days of Lynn's shoemaking, women's shoes were made of neat's leather or woolen cloth, with the exception of wedding shoes, so termed, which were made of white silk and carefully preserved as too delicate for ordinary wear. About 1670 shoes began to be cut with broad straps for buckles, which were worn by women as well as men. In 1727 square-toed shoes and buckles for women went out of fashion, although buckles continued to be worn by men until after the Revolution. The sole leather at this time was all worked with the flesh side out.

In 1750 John Adams Dagry, a

Welshman, came to Lynn from Essex, Eng., where he was famous as a shoemaker. He was able to produce shoes that equaled those made in England, and from this time on the craft continued to flourish until it became the principal business of Massachusetts. During this period, fathers, sons, journeymen, and apprentices worked together in many small shops, one story in height, 12 feet square, with a fireplace in one corner and a cutting board in another. Several of these shops are still in existence, and are scattered all about the shoemaking district of the State.

The finer quality of shoes were now made with white and russet rands stitched very fine with white wax thread. They were made with very sharp toes, and had wooden heels, covered with leather, from one-half to two inches in height, called crosscut, common, court, and Wurtemburg heels. About the year 1800, however, wooden heels were discontinued, and leather heels were adopted in their place.

Tanner Is Imported

In 1800 Ebenezer Breed induced to come to Lynn from Blackfriars' Bridge, London, one William Ross, a tanner, who erected a tannery on the south side of a small brook that flowed across the Lynn Common, and began the manufacture of morocco, which was in great demand for upper leather in shoes. In 1810 the making of boots and shoes for sale was growing into an important industry all over the State of Massachusetts.

At this time old-time shoemakers who held seats in the little "12-footers" were known as "cordwainers" or journeymen, usually abbreviated to "journs." The name cordwainer grew out of the use of morocco leather which in Spain was known as Cordon. A "jour" was a skilled workman or journeyman who had served his apprenticeship as a shop boy usually from 6 to 10 years. A "jour" would usually make a case of shoes

in a week, receiving from \$4 to \$6 for his labor. He began his day's work at sunrise and worked until late in the evening. It is said that in those days the "cordwainers" shoes were simply sorted to get the pairs somewhere near to size, there being no rights and lefts, and then were packed in cases containing a gross of shoes. A "jour" who could finish that number in a week was considered a skilled workman, although old-time workmen were known who could turn out two cases a week. The little shops in which these men worked were close and ill-smelling.

In Lynn almost every shoemaker kept a pig, and the shoemakers celebrated the killing of a porker with

a holiday. It is said that during the panic of 1837 many of the shoemakers lived on pork, dandelions from the fields and fish from the harbor. The shoemakers were usually paid by orders on certain stores. A man who insisted on cash could not easily land a job. The orders were used to pay all sorts of bills and were accepted at that time at a valuation of 60 to 70 per cent.

Old Cordwainer's Shop

One of the show places of the North Shore is the "cordwainer's" shop that stands in the grounds of the Essex Institute in Salem. It was formerly known as the Tapley or lye shop of Lynn. It was moved from Lynn to Salem and has been restored to the form it was 100 years ago. Another old "cordwainer's" shop of a century ago is known as the Old Red Shoe shop and it stood on Greenwood Avenue, Swampscott. The structure was built over a century ago, for over half a century standing on Humphrey Street, and was always tenanted by some member of the cobbler's art. In earlier days pegged shoes were made in the shop and later the "cordwainer" piled his trade, but for the last 20 years until torn down it was used for cobbling by Charles H. Haskell, Swampscott. The collection is now open to the public.

While baskets form the principal part of the collection, the pottery, blankets, weapons, and other products of the industrial life of the Indian round it out and make it the basis for a collection of the art objects of primitive America. The Murray Warner collection of Oriental art forms the foundation for the Chinese and Japanese section of the University museum. With the building up of both the Indian and Oriental sections, the Oregon institutions has the basis for a great museum devoted to the peoples of the Pacific area.

While there are many valuable examples of Indian art and handicraft in the collection, some of the objects are interesting because of their historical or romantic origin. Others are grim reminders of days when the Indian took up arms against the white man. Mrs. Milligan's first teaching experience in an Indian school was in 1899 among the Utes, the Uncompahgre, and the Uintahs at the White Rocks school in Utah. Six months there gave her an insight into the life and habits of Utah tribes. Then she was transferred to a school near Yuma, Arizona. Here dwelt the Yumas, the Cocopahs and the Maricopas. After a year's service at Yuma, Mrs. Milligan was transferred to Sacaton (which is the Indian word for grass) in Arizona. Here were the Pimas, whose boast it was that they never took up arms against the white man. After 3½ years at Sacaton, Mrs. Milligan went to Puget Sound where she served a year at the Puyallup Reservation.

During the Civil War shoe wages took a sudden jump and, whereas for years the "cordwainers" had made but from \$4 to \$8 a week, they now received \$20 for a much shorter week. This wage was, however, paid in the depreciated currency of the war period. Then came the time when the attempt was made to separate the shoemakers into classes, some fitting and cutting boot tops better than others, and others excelling in sewing on soles and doing the finishing. Then factory discipline was established. This was a huge task, as the old time shoemaker had long been his own boss, working when and how he pleased. He believed that obedience to the orders of a foreman a surrender of his personal rights and liberties, and was certain that machinery would deprive him of his occupation and reduce him to poverty. In fact it was the common practice for the old fashioned shoemakers to resist the factory system that frequent attempts were made to cause the machinery to perform the work in a poorer fashion than by hand. As the machines appeared, each shoemaker undertook to run one machine only, so the specialist in shoemaking took the place of the man who performed by hand the entire process of making a shoe.

PASTORS TO URGE NEW JAIL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—Cook County's need of a new jail is to be advocated here by pastors next Sunday as a result of a recent survey made by Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly warden of Sing Sing Prison in New York State. The survey revealed an excessively overcrowded condition with inadequate facilities for confining prisoners awaiting trial.

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Lessons of the Glider Meets

THREE glider meets have now been held in Europe during 1922.

From the Combebrasse in Auvergne, from the Wasserkuppe in Hesse, and from the Iford Hill on the South Downs the motorless flying machines have been launched forth. All previous records have been beaten many times over, and the information obtained in the several countries should now be gathered together with a view to deducing the general rules on which successful gliding rests.

If aeronautical engineers had been questioned as to those rules a year ago they would have declared with substantial unanimity that the primary essentials were light wing loading and high efficiency, or low resistance. The high efficiency insured the ability to glide on a path only slightly inclined below the horizontal, while the light unit loading conned a low speed along the path. Obviously a low rate of vertical descent, the fundamental desideratum in a glider, can be obtained only by traveling as slowly as possible along a path inclined as little as possible.

So we should have reasoned last spring, but the event has shown the reasoning not wholly correct, or at least incomplete. The machines which hold the world's records today are not by any means those which conform most closely to the specifications just laid down.

In the first place light loading has proved unimportant, except that a lightly loaded machine can perform satisfactorily in somewhat lighter winds than would be possible for the more heavily loaded types. In some cases it even seems harmful. Neither the Hanover glider, on which Hentzen flew for three hours and ten minutes, nor the Peyret monoplane on which Maneyrol later beat the German's time by 12 minutes was very light, the wing loading being about 2½ pounds a square foot of wing surface in each case. This is the same loading that was used in the early Wright biplanes that were employed for exhibition work in 1910 and 1911. Many of the French gliders were loaded only a pound and a half a square foot or less, and Fokker's biplane actually went below a pound, but the French performance at the Combebrasse were disappointing and it was interesting to notice that Fokker made his best showing and his longest flights when carrying a passenger as ballast. Another illustration of the possibilities of high loading was given by the record of Squadron Leader Grey at the English meet. He made a glide lasting more than an hour on a machine assembled from parts of old airplanes at a total cost of less than \$5, although the weight of the structural parts was appropriate to a pursuit airplane required to mount a 300-horsepower engine and execute acrobatic maneuvers rather than to the very gentle stresses falling on a glider.

The reason for the merits of heavy loading is not wholly clear, but it is involved largely in control. A heavy machine can soar, or glide in ascending currents, if the wind is strong enough and if the pilot is able to find the ascending current and stay in it. To do that requires that he should always have control enabling him to turn quickly and to combat without loss of time and disturbances arising from atmospheric irregularities. It is easiest to obtain satisfactory control at moderately high speed, especially in strong winds. The term high speed in this connection is of course purely relative, since even the heaviest and fastest glider would hardly exceed 40 miles an hour, 25 to 35 being the normal rate of travel for most of the successful machines.

Although the controls of the record-breakers were, as just noted, in all cases distinguished by power and certainty and quickness of response these results were ordinarily accomplished without radical innovation in design. The one exception was the Peyret machine, present holder of the world's duration record, which has two wings of equal size in tandem arrangement, the trailing edges of both wings being fitted with flaps. The glider could be rolled by pulling the flaps down on one side and up on the other, while the longitudinal inclination could be altered by pulling both flaps down on the forward wing and up on the rear, or vice versa. This differential adjustment was obtained through a system of gearing rather more complex than the standard control, but splendid results were obtained. No doubt next year will see numerous further experiments along the same lines, as it is easier, cheaper, and safer to try such innovations on gliders than on engine-driven airplanes.

As for efficiency it is found that the best results are in general obtained with monoplanes, only the Fokker among the biplanes having made a good record. The most successful designs have wings of large aspect ratio, or long in span from tip to tip and of small length parallel to the direction of flight, and it is known that that, like the monoplane arrangement, is a feature favorable to aerodynamic efficiency. In one instance very excellent flights of considerable duration were made with a machine built with great crudeness and seemingly without regard to what would ordinarily be regarded as the first rules of aerodynamics in design, but with an abnormally high aspect ratio, the wing being about 50 feet by 3. Some very good gliders did not even have high aspect ratio. The Peyret, the present record holder, uses a wing arrangement of very low efficiency in conjunction with a body of such high resistance that many observers doubted its ability to get off the ground. The record flight was made in a 40-mile wind. It can be said of efficiency, as of light loading, that it can be dispensed with if conditions are sufficiently favorable, and that the one thing without which it is impossible to achieve success is adequate control.

In summary, the experiences of the

chairman of the board of education, superintendent of public welfare, and the home demonstrator. The other eight directors are elected by the membership.

The Playground Association is the direct and immediate result of the labor and dreams of one man. For several years J. H. Allen was principal of the public schools of Reidsville, and when the office of county director of public welfare was established he was chosen as the logical man for the place. Quietly he went to work. The county playground almost sprang into being on the wave of enthusiasm engendered by a knowledge of his work, and tirelessly Mr. Allen has worked for the perfection of the plan until he can see how the practical application of his theories.

LARGE APPLE CROP FORECAST

Potato Crop Shows an Increase Over Five-Year Average

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13 (Special)—The United States commercial apple crop is away ahead of that of last year, but considerably below that of 1920, according to figures submitted by the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the New England state departments. The crop is estimated at 31,901,000 barrels, against last year's short crop of 20,938,000 and the 1920 crop of 33,905,000.

"With more of the potato crop dug and more information in hand, estimates of it Nov. 1 show important decreases from Oct. 1 in Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota; heavy gains in New Jersey and Wisconsin, with small gains in Pennsylvania and Washington," says the report. "The net result is a forecast of 433,905,000 bushels for the United States against 346,823,000 last year, and 335,391,000 the five-year average."

"It is reported that the low prices, car shortage, lack of storage and other adverse conditions will cause considerable acreage in western states to go unharvested. More rigid sorting and grading and low prices will tend to keep more of the crop off the market."

"Yields of New England corn are considerably below last year's good crop, but are near the average. Corn acreage generally was increased, but heavy rains reduced it back to about the usual. The crop is very poor in some sections of flat, heavy soils. Yields of silage corn also are considerably smaller than last year. Crofts of small grains mostly turned out fair to excellent, except that oats, in many places blew down badly and yielded low."

"The Massachusetts cranberry crop turned out about 290,000 barrels, as

farm, however, many daughters and wives of power farmers have learned to take their place on the seat of the tractor, and do their "shift." The almost universal use of the automobile in the country has taught the American woman how to operate machinery, and the operating end of a tractor is similar to that of the automobile, though more power is, of course, required.

So prevalent is the practice of having women operate tractors that at every power demonstration there are always a number of women employed by the tractor manufacturers to operate their machines and demonstrate the field work. These young women are all factory-trained and know how to assemble and take care of a ma-

American Farm Women Enjoy - Running Great Power Tractors

WOMEN working in the fields is a common sight in European countries, and in the Orient, the women do much of the agricultural work. In America, however, the feminine contingent of a rural family is kept pretty close to the farmhouse, and the field duties are left to the men. With the advent of the tractor on the

mechanical sense and before long was able to operate the machine as well as the best, and at the fall State Fair she created a sensation by entering all plowing contests and performed her tasks with the highest skill. Miss Reed was unusually pretty, and was refined and educated, but she chose a career in a line which,

ter, Miss Loraine Ohm, operates one of 35 horsepower. These two machines do all the plowing, cultivating and harvesting of grain, and the only time extra help is needed is when the grain is to be threshed. In the old days, when animals were used for plowing, Mr. Ohm kept more than 20 head of horses and three hired men all the time. Miss Ohm, although only a young girl, weighing less than 100 pounds, is able to direct the powerful machine that does the heavy work, and, unlike horses, this power machine can be kept in steady operation almost continuously, thus accom-

SOUTH TO DISCUSS ITS WATER POWER

Appalachian Congress in June, 1923, Will Try to Develop Great Industrial Supply

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Southern Appalachian Waterpower Congress for 1923 will be held at Asheville, N. C. on June 25, 26 and 27, according to an announcement by Prof. J. A. Switzer of the University of Tennessee engineering school.

"The congress was organized to stimulate the development of the southern Appalachian region and increase its water-power supply," Secretary Switzer said. "We expect to get real results in developing a program and ways and means for making available the vast 'white coal' resources of this section."

"The congress was brought into being by the governors of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Assisting them were all the state geologists and others interested in water-power development. At the first meeting in Asheville last June about 80 experts were present."

"The south already has the advantage of a great many intercommunicating companies. When the water is low at one company's dam, another that has an overflow will use it and transmit the power to the low company, which can save its water for the next day."

"About 1,000,000 horsepower is being developed in the Appalachian territory now, and there are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 undeveloped. There is more undeveloped power in this region than in the New England states or any other part of the country, with the exception of the Pacific coast."

Joseph H. Pratt of the North Carolina geological and economic survey of Chapel Hill, N. C., is president of the congress.

SALE OF M. K. & T. R. R. POSTPONED 4 TIMES

DENISON, Tex., Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The sale of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company's lines north of Denison, which was to have been held at Colbert, Okla., has been postponed for the fourth time. Similar postponement of the sale of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines of this company, which has also been announced. This sale was to have been held at Denison. The postponement was announced by Special Master in Chancery Abbott of St. Louis, who was appointed to make the sale.

It is said unofficially that the sale has been set for Nov. 29 at Colbert, Okla., and Dec. 1 at Denison.

\$750,000 GIFT TO CHURCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Mrs. Stephen Harkness has promised conditionally to give \$750,000 to the First Presbyterian Church toward a building fund for the erection of a seven-story structure to house institutional work, if other members of the parish will donate \$250,000 to the cause. The proposed building would be erected on the site of the present parish house in West Fifty-Fifth Street at the cost of \$1,000,000.



The Daughter of a California Orchardist Does Her Share

plishing the maximum amount of work with the least amount of supervision.

Miss Mayette Pierce of Leola, S. D., is one of three daughters who materially assisted their father in carrying on farm operations, during the labor shortage following the war. In the country has taught the American woman how to operate machinery, and the operating end of a tractor is similar to that of the automobile, though more power is, of course, required.

Miss Pierce will alternate with her father in running the tractor for plowing, and in the autumn she helped harvest the crops. So proficient did she become in this work, that she was selected as one of the demonstrators at a tractor meet held at Aberdeen.

Helping Out in Need

The daughter of a Baptist minister in a New York town joined with several college friends in helping at harvest work during a period of labor shortage. She was an expert automobile driver, and within three hours after she had seen her first tractor she was successfully operating hundreds of farmers' daughters and wives are helping the men folks in the field during the peak periods of labor. As so many fields where women have entered into competition with men; they are becoming proficient in power farming, and are taking their places beside the father and brother at the tractor.

In the great fruit districts of California a large number of tractors are used, many of these being operated by the sons and daughters of the owners. George Brown of Santa Clara has a big prune orchard and operates a tractor. His daughter Edith has learned to run the big machine, and spends a great deal of time running it. She wrote a friend that "My work with the tractor grows more enjoyable every day, and I am waiting for the time to begin using it again in whatever form of work is needed. I love it, and any girl is equal to the task of operating a tractor."

On a big grain ranch in the central part of California John Ohm, with the aid of his two daughters and two tractors, has found that he can dispense entirely with hired hands, in spite of the fact that his ranch covers 1200 acres, all of which is planted to grain. Mr. Ohm operates a tractor of 45 horsepower capacity, while his daugh-



A Girl Mechanic at Work in the Fields

estimated Oct. 1, there being some small frost damage before final harvesting. The 1921 crop was 189,000 barrels."

DISMISS BERGER INDICTMENTS

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11—Three indictments charging Congressman-Elect Victor Berger and four other Socialists with conspiracy to obstruct the prosecution of the war were dismissed by Federal Judge Geiger, May 8 of this year, it became known today. The indictments had been hanging over the heads of the Government was prosecuting Mr. Berger on the same charge in Chicago.

chine, so that they can look after every phase of demonstration work without calling upon a man, except in an unusual case, where strength is required to supplement skill.

A College Girl Demonstrator

One young woman in California, Miss Elsie Reed, left the University of California at 19 years of age and entered the factory of a tractor manufacturer to learn "how to make and assemble the machines. She donned overalls and took her place with the men, working for months in the shop until she was capable of putting together an entire machine. She had

BAPTISTS TO HEAR OF RUSSIAN SITUATION

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13—Conditions in the interior of Russia will be described at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, to be held on Tuesday at the Hotel Northfield by the Rev. Dr. U. H. Rushbrooke, the board's commissioner for Europe, who has just returned from Europe. About 75 members of the board are expected here today for three days of conferences.

Another interesting feature of the meetings will be an address, also on Tuesday, by the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, president of the Northern Baptist Convention, who spent the summer on an evangelistic preaching tour in Czechoslovakia, and will speak on conditions there. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Robbins will also speak upon his recent visit to India.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER JR. TALKS AGAINST WETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Violation of prohibition laws was attributed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., in speaking to his Men's Bible Class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday, to a presumption on the part of citizens to choose which laws to observe and which to break.

"If we want changes in our laws and in our Government," he said, "we can do our duty in that respect at the polls and not by destructive criticism and derision. No man is a good citizen who will obey one law and disregard another."

Mr. Rockefeller, declaring that "hard work is not being regarded as unashamed," criticized organized labor for seeking a shorter working day. The minimum working day policy, he said, is discouraging capital from putting money into industry.



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SYRACUSE—C. W. A. Ball, 611 E. Willow St.
ATLANTA—Phillips & Crew Piano Co., 82 N. Pryor St.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

An Explanation of the Chicago School of Architecture

AN INDIGENOUS architecture, known as the "Chicago School," and sometimes the "Prairie School" is developing in Chicago. The first notable example of the type was the Transportation Building of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. It was conspicuous for its combination of original design and modeling and the use of the architect made of strong horizontal lines and broad wall surfaces treated in polychromatic colors. Louis Sullivan was the architect pioneer who first interpreted the character of Chicago, which as a distinctively American center pretty well weaned from continental and eastern influences was and is a fruitful field for a new expression. In recognition of his original use of ornament Mr. Sullivan received a special distinction from the French Government.

Since 1893 a small group of architects has continued to carry on the Chicago idea of design and architecture. Although their structures are not similar in general conception, detail, or ornament, they have a distinction of their own that amounts to resemblance, making them easily recognizable as belonging to the same school, whether found in Chicago, California, or Japan.

Their precepts of work and their approach constitute their architects as a school. They stand for freedom from the letter of precedent, from that minute imitation of the past, and of period styles practiced in America. Its architects desire to prove today to be as fruitful as the past times whose interpretation has resulted in great art. The Chicago school believes the impulses inspiring great works of the past to be the inspirational impulses of all time and progress.

As to Styles

They arrive at such expression by fitting the actual needs of a building to the design. In creating a residence the architect does not turn immediately to the period style. He does not incongruously house an American captain of industry in an Italian villa. What he realizes is that American business executives to accomplish what they have must have some force in their personalities, some qualities of greatness that interpreted by an artist will result in a strong, ardent, beautiful, and purely American structure. What is more important these Americans have a dwelling suited to their own needs and personalities, where they are in natural surroundings. As one of the architects has said: "If the work is done in a style that was evolved during the Italian Renaissance, then only the archaeologist can thoroughly enjoy such a product since the ordinary man is not living the life of an Italian gentleman during the sixteenth century."

Another characteristic of the school is the fact that they seek inspiration in their environment, in local color. The exponents of the school are sincere in creating from present inspiration for they never copy the old forms, the details of the classic school such as the egg and dart molding, and the acanthus leaf; nor are Gothic forms used. Realizing that few people respond intelligently to the classic style or understand it they bring to them the flower and leafage of their own fields, which as architects they consider just as worthy of art expression as the flora of Greece.

For this reason, too, these architects do not design buildings that are out of touch with the practical situation or with the requirements of national design. They do not build medieval churches in which enlightened people must worship in the gloom of superstition and mysticism. Their belief is that American churches should express greater toleration. American educational buildings often do not express progress in understanding; they hark back to medieval castles or are copies of degenerate Gothic. One of the Chicago architects has designed a school building unique in type. Light floods the schoolrooms from the roof which is made of heavy glass. The windows thus remain artistic and in proportion.

Business Buildings

A more definite example is American office buildings. Those that follow precedent are confronted with difficulty in combining the practical and the artistic. Everyone has seen tall structures covered with inartistic pilasters that are out of proportion and columns that do not scale to their facade, and detail and ornamental tropical garlands that are unsuited to their use. It is futile to so adapt tall buildings to the past where they never belonged. In all these cases the letter has been interpreted and not the spirit. It should be remembered that each period type was the expression of progress in its time.

The outstanding representatives of this Chicago school are Louis Sullivan, George W. Maher and Frank Lloyd Wright. Their work is characterized by the use of strong horizontal lines. Mr. Sullivan excels in original ornament known as Sullivan-esque ornamentation. He is prolific in his use of ornament and skillfully chooses many natural forms to combine into a single design. He selects his flowers from the locality where he is working.

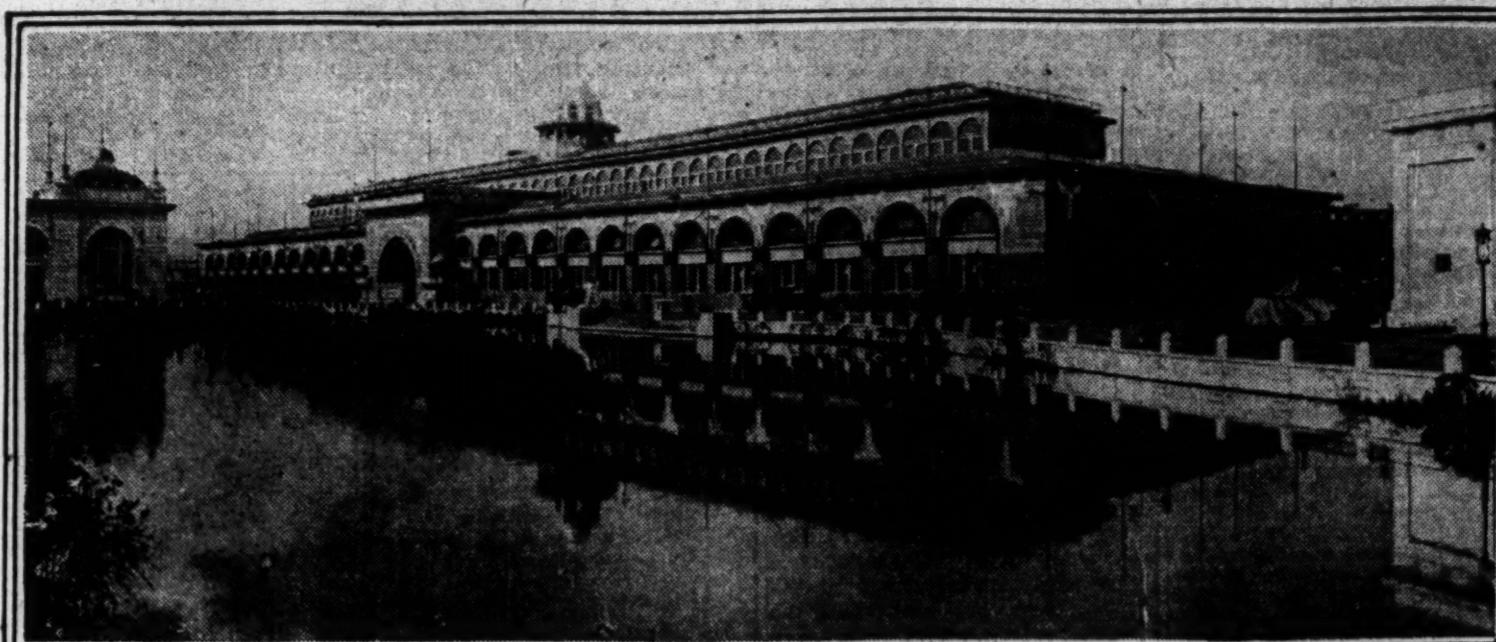
Mr. Maher conceives with simplicity and directness, in broad masses and strength of surface spaces. His work is free from columns, pilasters, and period influence. The Doric spirit of design permeates his art but nowhere does he use any of its forms. In lieu of ornamentation he employs a refinement of moldings and broad, simple wall spaces to accentuate the stone or texture effects. Sometimes he uses statuary for decorative relief. When he does ornament his buildings he makes a realistic use of the flowers

in the locality so that they are easily recognizable.

Mr. Wright deals in strong horizontal lines with a strong accentuation of the cornice overhang. That is to say he accentuates his cornices by projecting it considerably. His is a very unusual method of surface decoration with a treatment of art glass in his windows. He achieves ornamentation by a grouping of his windows. His design work is geometric; as his treatment of nature is conventionalized and he does not employ localized flowers.

Although they create new things the architects of the Chicago school are versed in the work of the past, for no one can hope to design on original lines without having a wide knowledge.

An architect must design something that the public will respond to with spontaneous liking. Because these



Above—Transportation Building, World's Columbian Exposition; Louis Sullivan, Architect.

Left—Patten Gymnasium, Northwestern University; George W. Maher, Architect.

Music News and Reviews

Concert by Philadelphia Chamber Music Association

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Chamber Music Association began its season with an attendance of 1000 for its first concert, at which the Rich-Kinder-Hamman Trio was heard. Dr. Thaddeus Rich is the Philadelphia Orchestra concertmaster; Hans Kindler is the cellist; Ellis Clark Hamman is in the front rank of the pianists who make a specialty of the fine art of accompanying. Their program was altogether dignified and serious, and the audience, as far as ascertainable, gave thanks for the absence of those "novelties" wherewith concert-givers are sometimes over-eager to overshadow the music of far posterity.

The music offered by this group of artists was Beethoven's trio, opus 1, number 2—and what an opus 1 it is!—the Andante from Schubert's opus 100, and two movements, "Pezzo elegiaco" and the Theme with Variations, from Tchaikowski, opus 50. The piano playing of Mr. Hamman was a revelation of what such assistance to strings should be. He never strove to be heard for his much playing, at the expense of his associates. Yet he was never servile. The piano passages at top speed remained articulated, the Scherzo and Presto of Beethoven were marvels of accuracy at one with fleetness. The cello exquisitely upheld its voice in song to begin Schubert's Andante, and again at the start of the Tchaikowski "Pezzo"; and its grave timbre, with the outpouring golden tone of Dr. Rich "rapt, ringing, on the jet sustained," as George Meredith would have put it!

It was curious and edifying to note, after the music trembled at last into the silences, that there was a long, profound hush before the applause of the audience shattered the stillness. Still, one asks oneself, has Miss Amy Hare some profound and subtle meaning at the back of her musical thought such as once inspired Palestrina? Is it oneself who is wrong in failing to recognize the object of her art?

In a recital of some 26 songs Miss Hare found a fine interpreter in Miss Tilly Koenen, the Dutch contralto, who gave point and significance to every line she sang. A notable feature was her firm but courteous denial of an encore at the end of the concert. E. H.

Miss Amy Hare's Songs

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON; Oct. 27.—It is interesting and curious in these days of extreme and swift changes to find a musician preferring to express herself in simple and old-fashioned utterances rather than to march with the times; and moreover to expect an advanced and cultured audience to submit to and enjoy elementary progressions and melodies.

Still, one asks oneself, has Miss Amy Hare some profound and subtle meaning at the back of her musical thought such as once inspired Palestrina? Is it oneself who is wrong in failing to recognize the object of her art?

In a recital of some 26 songs Miss Hare found a fine interpreter in Miss Tilly Koenen, the Dutch contralto, who gave point and significance to every line she sang. A notable feature was her firm but courteous denial of an encore at the end of the concert. E. H.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Selwyn's Attractions: TIMES SQ.

West 42d St. Even. 8:30

The FOOL

"A powerful play, dealing with the two most important subjects in the world—rank and sea shot, in The Christian Science Monitor."

Mats. THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 48 St.

BARNEY BERNARD and

ALEXANDER CARR in

A new comedy

"PARTNERS AGAIN"

By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

ALAN DALE and KELLY THOMAS,

HETWOOD BROOK

W. 48 St. Even. 8:30

Implore you to see

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE LAST WARNING

The Melodramatic hit

with WILLIAM COURTEIGH.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. B.

Matines. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES

Fourth Annual Production

BOSTON

Shubert Boston

San Carlo

Tonight—8:15, Boheme

Fitzal, Peña, Bosca, Valle, DeBlasi;

Tues., Cavalleria-Fagliacci; Wed. Mat., Car-

meni; Wed., Barber, Bellini; Thurs., Otello; Fri., Aida; Sat. Mat., Butterly; Sat. Eve., Trouvatore.

Eves. 8:30. Mats. 8:30 to 8:30.

PRICES: Wed. Mat., \$2 to \$6.

Opera House

GRAND OPERA

Tonight—8:15, Boheme

Fitzal, Peña, Bosca, Valle, DeBlasi;

Tues., Cavalleria-Fagliacci; Wed. Mat., Car-

meni; Wed., Barber, Bellini; Thurs., Otello; Fri., Aida; Sat. Mat., Butterly; Sat. Eve., Trouvatore.

Eves. 8:30. Mats. 8:30 to 8:30.

THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

JOHN GOLDEN presents

7TH HEAVEN

BOOTH THEATRE

WEST

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

HUDSON

W. 44 St. Even. 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GEO. M. COXON PRESENTS

THE HIT OF THE TOWN

"SO THIS IS LONDON!"

"A HOWLING SUCCESS!"—Eve. Post.

EARL CARROLL

Theatre 7th Ave.

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursdays & Sat. 2:30

THE GINGHAM GIRL

Best music play New York has seen in many

months.—Alan Dale in N. Y. American.

"Most entertaining musical comedy in years."

—Berna Mantle in N. Y. Eve. Neil.

Globe Theatre MATINEES

WED. & SAT.

MOLLY DARING

"FUNNIEST MUSICAL HIT IN N.Y."

BETTER TIMES

AT HIPPODROMENOW

DAILY MATINEES 2:15 NIGHTS 8:30

BIJOU

West 45th St. Eves. at 8:30

Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

Grace George in "To Love"

by Paul Gerald

with Norman Trevor—Robert Warwick

CARNEGIE HALL, FRIDAY EVENING.

NOVEMBER 17.

VIOLIN RECITAL

ERNA RUBINSTEIN

Tickets at Box Offices Steinway Piano

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

CARNEGIE HALL, FRIDAY EVENING.

NOVEMBER 17.

VIOLIN RECITAL

ERNA RUBINSTEIN

Tickets at Box Offices Steinway Piano

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THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

Dalrymple China

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PARIS DISTURBED
BY DECLINE IN
VALUE OF FRANC

Inclined to Blame Speculators in London—Treasury Bond Issue Helps Situation

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Cable)—Last week witnessed the wildest of variations in exchanges, sterling reaching 72.25, or nearly five points above the previous post-war record, and the dollar 16. Final quotations showed a reaction, but they were still above the old record. Fluctuations inevitably produced hesitations on the Bourse, but nevertheless prices did not yield greatly and began to recover immediately with the reaction of the exchanges. Rentes, which receded most, stand at about the same level as a week ago, while international stocks, which should have gained most by the depreciation of the franc, remained comparatively calm.

Little further light has been shed upon the origin of the movement, but it is now generally agreed that London and not New York is mainly responsible. It is doubtful whether the movement was caused by the unloading of francs on the part of London in connection with debt payments to the United States, but there is certain evidence that there is a campaign afoot in London to cast doubts on French credit through the usual anonymous warnings.

Germans are openly accused here of launching such a campaign. At the same time, it is admitted that there are sound economic reasons for certain loss in the value of the franc in this season owing to an improvement in trade and industry, sterling's higher gold value, and the fact that the role of speculators, German or other, has been merely to exploit this tendency for all it was worth.

The Treasury bond issue which closed Saturday is reported to have brought in 6,000,000,000 francs and to have eased the situation of the Treasury considerably.

Negotiations for the new Franco-Canadian commercial treaty have opened here and there is every prospect of an early agreement.

CUBAN LOAN NOW
APPEARS UNLIKELY
WITHOUT SUPERVISION

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—It is unlikely that the proposed \$50,000,000 loan will be made by United States bankers unless it is definitely determined that Gen. Ensign Crowder remains here and continues unofficial supervision of Cuban affairs. General Crowder is the outstanding figure here and, with the cooperation of Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., has done much to bring about better conditions.

Other banking groups from New York are here, but it is believed the loan will not be handled by any group other than J. P. Morgan & Co. at the propitious time.

Before leaving for New York, Mr. Morrow issued a statement in which he said he found Cuban conditions much improved during the year. Not only had Cuba been able to dispose of the surplus sugar on hand a year ago, in excess of 1,000,000 tons, but there has been a ready market for the 1922 crop, which will be in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 tons, for which a continued good market is promised. He intimated that the flotation of the \$50,000,000 loan, about which he had come to Cuba, now rests with the Cuban Government.

INTERNATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTRIC
MEXICAN WORKS

The International General Electric Company has received an order from the Mexican Railway Company, Ltd., Mexico City, for electrification of 30 miles of single track between Orizaba and Esperanza, on main line between Mexico City and Veracruz. The approximate cost of the electrification project will be between \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000.

This is the first main-line steam road electrification to be undertaken in Mexico. The reasons for the electrification were primarily heavy grades and increasing traffic. The system will be operated at 3000-volt direct current. Power will be supplied by the Pueblo Tramway, Light & Power Company. International General Electric will supply 10 150-ton locomotives, interchangeable for freight and passenger service, equipment for one substation, trolley overhead, and feeder lines, and fittings complete. It will supervise the complete installation. This electrification is the beginning of the electrification of the entire main line of a total route mileage of 403 miles.

The International General Electric Company has also received an order for two alternating current generators for installation in the Parahyba station of the Brazilian Hydro-Electric Company on the Parahyba River, about 100 miles from Rio de Janeiro. Power will be transmitted at 132,000 volts. The ultimate capacity of the station will be approximately 125,000 Kva.

The value of the Brazilian order will be about \$300,000.

BIG INCREASE IN
GERMAN BANK RATE

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press)—The Reichsbank today increased its discount rate from 8 to 10 per cent.

This is the fourth increase in the German bank rate in the present year. On July 26 last the rate of 5 per cent which had continued from December, 1914, was raised to 6 per cent; on Aug. 28 it was made 7 per cent, and on Sept. 21, 8 per cent.

ITALY'S ORANGE
AND LEMON TRADE
IS RATHER SLACK

BRUSSELS (By Mail)—The president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Belgium declares that Italy's export trade in lemons and oranges, which constitutes one of the valuable elements of the wealth of that country, is unfavorably affected by the new customs taxes of the United States. The United States actually covers her orange needs in California. Before the war, Italy sent the greater part of oranges and lemons to Central Europe and to Russia.

Of the total export of 1,330,000 quintals in the year of 1921, Germany, Austria and Russia consumed 1,076,000 quintals, while England and France, because of the Spanish competition, consumed smaller though very appreciable quantities.

With regard to the actual state of things, France, on account of her commercial agreement with Spain, thoroughly cuts the way to Italian export, so that, for the next campaign, lemon growers very likely will have to deal with serious difficulties. Among the newly created states in Central Europe, Italy did not gain a serious customer in Czechoslovakia, and, as far as Austria and Russia are concerned, those countries are in a situation which does not allow an extension of their import, while Germany is now considering oranges as a luxury.

The figures of the exports of lemons are almost the same as those of the orange export. The lack of export possibilities during the war, have prompted the making of calcium nitrate out of lemons and oranges, because this product can be preserved for several years. The stock, however, is so great—nearly 17,000 tons—that it is difficult to dispose of it. Before long the Government will have a meeting with the producers, the result of which is eagerly looked for.

NEW TENDERS FOR
SUEZ HARBOR
WORK EXPECTED

SUEZ (By Mail)—A conflict has arisen regarding the contract for the new harbor works at Suez, which was concluded with Messrs. Böls, the Dutch contractor, in 1918.

In 1920 a difference arose and the matter was submitted to arbitration. As a result a considerable sum was allotted to the contractors.

In the course of the work, a rock was met with, which necessitated a fresh contract. The Government soon afterward stopped payments, because it considered the amount agreed upon to be exorbitant. The contractors demanded arbitration. The Government at first refused but later experts were appointed to examine the rock.

In June, however, the Government ordered the annulment of the contract and the seizure of all money owing to the contractors. Again arbitration was demanded and again the Government refused, appointing instead a departmental commission to inquire into the circumstances under which arbitration had formerly taken place, asserting that fraudulent practices had been resorted to. The contractors demand £400,000, plus costs, for the annulment of the contract.

It seems, however, that the Government proposes to invite new tenders for the work. The contractors have hoisted the Dutch flag on their houses and workshops at Suez, as the Government has ordered the contractors' material to be removed.

INCREASE IN
WOOL STOCKS
IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Increased stocks of wool as compared with three months ago are announced in the joint quarterly report of the United States departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Stocks in and afloat to the United States Sept. 30 amounted to 525,173,618 pounds grease equivalent, an increase of 46,022,434 pounds as compared with June 30 stocks.

The most noticeable increase occurred in foreign raw wool held by manufacturers, the reported stocks having increased 22,536,700 pounds. Stocks of domestic wool held by manufacturers remained practically unchanged, while dealers' stocks increased 8,156,369 pounds of domestic and 15,167,235 pounds of foreign.

Dealers' stocks at principal markets were: Boston, 127,514,286; Philadelphia, 282,554,899; Chicago, 12,575,341; St. Louis, 11,995,923, and New York, 9,119,502.

REHABILITATION
OF FRANCE

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—A total of 15,927,000 francs had been advanced by the Credit National of France up to the end of September, 1922, in aid of reconstruction in the war-devastated regions. In September alone, according to the Bankers Trust Company of this city, 302,551 advances were made, totaling 806,000 francs.

A total of 347,583,061 francs has also been lent to promote commerce and industry in the north of France. The latest census of French live stock indicates that losses sustained through the German invasion have been largely overcome.

PUBLIC UTILITY BOOKLET

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—H. M. Bylesby & Co. have just published an eight-page booklet descriptive of the properties and business of the Mountain States Power Company, one of the operated power utilities of the Standard Gas & Electric Company. The booklet is illustrated with views of the company's properties in the Pacific northwest and contains charts depicting the steady growth of business over a period of years. Construction now under way will close the last gap in complete electric transmission lines from San Francisco to Portland.

LAWYERS TRUST NEW STOCK

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—An increase of lawyers' Title & Trust Company stock from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 has been approved by directors, the new stock to be issued as a 50 per cent stock dividend.



Sir Adam Beck

IN THE dim and dingy molding shop of an iron foundry owned by his father at Baden, Ont., Sir Adam Beck first turned his hand to practical things. There, also, 50 years ago, he learned the blacksmithing trade. Then he went about the business of making stoves and other foundry products with the same thoroughness, the same optimism and fearlessness which later made him, as he is today, the key man of public ownership of utilities in Ontario.

Sir Adam is chairman of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, chairman of the London & Port Stanley Railway Commission, both public-ownership bodies; president of the Beck Manufacturing Company, and vice-president and director of the London Rolling Mills. Popularly known as the "hydro knight" and the head of the provincial electrical power and radial projects, he is also one of the Province's biggest and most successful business men.

Educated at Baden, Galt, and Rockwood schools, Sir Adam launched into the iron foundry and milling business in 1878. In 1880 he went to Galt and began to build up a business in veneering of thin lumber and the manufacture of boxes. Four years later he went to London, Ont., and founded the Beck Manufacturing Company, a box-making firm which later expanded by establishing branches at Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton.

He was Mayor of London when he was chosen a member of the provincial commission charged with investigating the development and distribution possibilities of Niagara power. His part in the development of power projects in Ontario has always been that of a pioneer, and his crusades have nearly always been successful. His latest battle was for the famous Chipewa power project, now completed and operating. It was Sir Adam who introduced the bill in the Ontario Legislature creating the provincial Hydroelectric Power Commission, a body which has operated ever since. A radial railway bill was introduced also by Sir Adam in 1913 and it is under this measure that publicly owned radials are operating in a few Ontario districts, and a network of others is planned for the Province.

Sir Adam was made a Knight Bachelor in 1914. He was elected to the Legislature in 1902, 1908, 1911, and 1914. He was a member of the Cabinet without portfolio under Sir James Whitney.

He is a famous horseman and, with Lady Beck, took part in the largest shows in Canada and the United States, going to the Olympia also in 1907, 1909, and 1913. His services as director of remounts during the war were of great value to the Canadian Army. Sir Adam is a director of the National Horse Show Association of America and also of the International Horse Show, London.

CHICAGO DISTRICT
FINDS AVAILABLE
PLENTY OF FUNDSSeasonable Money Demands
Easily Met—Armour and Swift
Companies' Financing

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (Special)—Bankers believe that the current seasonal demands for money in connection with the movement of crops are almost at their peak and that ample funds are in sight to meet these requirements for the remainder of the year without any inconvenience. It is possible, they think, that money may go to 5½ per cent, compared with the present 5 per cent level, in the next six weeks; but thereafter a return flow of funds from the agricultural sections is expected, with a corresponding easing of interest rates.

It is noteworthy that, at the height of the country borrowing, the federal reserve bank reports a decrease of \$2,000,000 in its rediscounts and an increase in its reserve ratio from 83 to 84 per cent.

This indicates that there is much more money available than is required for the business activities of the district, and rates undoubtedly would be lower now but for the sustaining influence of the call money market in Wall Street, where large sums of surplus cash can readily be placed from day to day at 5 to 6 per cent.

Armour & Co. Financing

LaSalle Street is showing much interest in the possibility of a refunding operation by Armour & Co., which has outstanding \$60,000,000 of 7 per cent convertible notes, due in 1930. It is not regarded as likely that any action in this direction will be taken so long as negotiations are under way for a combination of the Armour house with Wilson & Co.

Discussion of such a merger, including the entrance of Thomas E. Wilson into a prominent place in the organization of Armour & Co., has been proceeding for some months, but there does not seem to be much more prospect of a successful outcome than there was when it started. Another obstacle to the refunding of the note issue which bears an interest rate far out of line with present money market conditions is the call price of 105 of which the securities contain.

Redemption of the issue at this figure would absorb much of the saving that could be effected by the substitution of a new issue at lower interest rates.

Corn and oats were in sympathy with wheat. After opening 4½@4% up, with December 68½@68¾c., the corn market had a setback on all deliveries. Oats opened 4½@4% higher, December 42½@42½c., and later underwent a decline all around.

Buying of May lard credited to a New York house, was responsible for a strong tone in provisions.

STEEL BUYING IS
FALLING OFF AND
PRICES DECLINE

Buyers No Longer Anxious as
to Deliveries—Output Nearing
Peak—Other Metals

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (Special)—There is a pronounced slackening of steel buying all over the United States. But this is natural. The wave of buying of three months back was brought about by the spectacle of rapidly advancing prices, many companies going out of the market entirely, by the curtailing of operations and by the apprehension that a fuel scarcity would make a lack of steel.

Conditions are quite opposite today. Prices are receding, though much more slowly than they rose, all companies are anxious to sell steel and can promise prompt delivery. Operations have again reached the formerly-established peak of the year of 75 per cent, and fuel shortage is a thing of the past. Naturally buyers are in a relaxed mood and are content to buy from hand to mouth.

There has been no sudden dropping off in buying—in fact it was hardly perceptible, but time has shown that it is nevertheless actual. Even steel bars, which were in heaviest demand, are now being taken only moderately. The middle west, which remained very active when the east had slumped, has felt the effects of lessened business. Shortages of both freight cars and labor are the chief hindrance to normal operations, though these are being remedied. The movement of coal to the Great Lakes will taper off because of the approach of the closing of the navigation season, thus releasing more cars. With the coming of cold weather more workmen will be driven from outdoor pursuits to those in the steel mills.

Operations Not Far from Peak

Optimism in the steel industry today has more to do with the making of steel than the selling of it. Operations gained roughly 35 per cent in October over September. Steel ingot output is nearly at the rate of 40,000,000 tons annually, which may be compared with the high mark reached in 1917, when the total output was 43,620,000 tons. The output in October was 2,872,415 tons for the 30 companies, making 87½ per cent of the nation's steel reporting to the American Iron and Steel Institute, compared with 2,373,779 tons in September. In October, 1919, the output had been only 1,616,810 tons.

The percentage of gain of pig iron production was even greater. The production was 2,637,844 tons, compared with 2,033,720 tons in September. This was the greatest outturn since December, 1920. There was a net gain of 29 active furnaces during the month. On Nov. 1, 218 furnaces were blowing, the first time that the 200-mark had been passed this year.

Steel Corporation Well Fixed

Another barometer showing improvement was the statement of unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation, which showed an increase of orders on books of 210,880 tons. Orders on books on Oct. 31 amounted to 6,902,287, which is about half the amount reached during war times.

Even should the corporation not take on any new business it would be able to operate at the present rate until May with present orders, which is an unusually good condition. The independent steel companies are not so well fixed as regards future deliveries, the corporation's backlog having been accumulated because it was willing to sell at lower prices, while independents were getting premiums for prompt deliveries.

Steel price interest centers in what action the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will take in announcing prices for the first quarter of next year, the announcement to come this week. It has been usually predicted that they will mark up sheets \$3 a ton to the present levels of the independent companies, or 2.60 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, for blue-annealed sheets, 3.50 cents for black and 4.50 cents for galvanized.

Drop in Raw Materials

It is foretold they will advance tin plate from \$4.75 a box base to \$5 or \$5.25, this price having been stationary all the year while other steel prices were advancing.

More recently doubt has been expressed as to an advance in sheets, inasmuch as sheet bars, the raw material, have received \$2 a ton to \$3.80, and steel prices in general show a softening tendency. Offsetting this argument in galvanized sheets is the higher price of zinc which is used for the coating. Zinc is more than 2 cents a pound higher than when the present price of galvanized sheets was established.

The downward trend in raw materials is more pronounced than in the finished items. Iron and steel scrap has dropped 50 cents a ton, pig iron is off 50 cents to \$2, depending on grade and district, and coke has fallen from 50 cents to \$1. The New England makers of by-product coke have marked down prices 50 cents a ton on contract coke, the first reduction since February. The last increase took place Aug. 1.

Tin at New York

Tin continues the most spectacular of the non-ferrous metals. On Tuesday it reached the high price of 38½ cents a pound, but was down to 37½ cents at the close of the week. Fair buying took place at every recession, but the American trade agrees that the high prices are due to manipulation in the London market and are not based on economics. Zinc prices advanced \$4 a ton during the week to 7.30 cents a pound, East St. Louis, chiefly because of the heavy exports to Europe, which totaled 10,000 tons the past fortnight and have intensified the scarcity already existing here.

Copper became firmer during the week and the market advanced 14 cent a pound to 13½ cents delivered. Domestic buying improved slightly.

Purchases by Germany and France fell off because of a drop in their currencies. American copper observers, recently returned from Europe, report the potential demand for American copper good. The British brass and copper wire makers have ten times as much business on their books as on last January. France is back to pre-war consumption and although German purchases have slumped the last month, buying by neighboring countries partially make up for this.

Lead prices were unchanged at 6.85 cents a pound, East St. Louis and 7.10 cents New York. Demand is slight but so are supplies.

FOREIGN COPPER
SALES FAIRLY LARGE

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PROFESSIONAL BEARS ACTIVE IN THE MARKET

Extensive Short Covering at Lower Levels Brings Recovery

Aided by forced liquidation, professional interests launched another bear attack at the opening of today's New York stock market, forcing recessions of 1 to 3 points in a number of active issues.

Railroad and oil shares yielded the most. Jersey Central dropped 3 points and losses of 1 to 1½ took place in Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred, Delaware & Hudson, Rock Island and Pere Marquette.

Heavy offerings of General Asphalt common and preferred caused them to drop 3½ points each to new low records for the year. Pan-American A and B, California Petroleum and Standard Oil of New Jersey and California were down 1 to nearly 2 points.

Houston Oil also fell to a new low on a net loss of 2 points. Other conspicuously weak spots were Sears Roebuck, American Ice, Woolworth, National Enameling, Pacific Gas, Corn Products, National Biscuit preferred, Continental Can, and DuPont, all down 1 to 2 points.

The resistance encountered at the lower levels induced extensive short covering, and the list started to move up again under the leadership of U. S. Steel, Studebaker, Baldwin, and American Can, each of which were up about a point above Saturday's close.

Further Short Selling

Indications that stocks were being more liberally supplied on all rallies encouraged more aggressive short selling after the early recovery had run its course.

U. S. Steel sagged to 104½, Baldwin to 124½, Studebaker to 121½, American Can to 70½, and Standard Oil of New Jersey to 198½.

Constructive factors, such as the lower renewal rate for call money and the optimistic tone of weekly business reviews, failed to stem the volume of selling orders. Montana Power, which broke 4 points, and Famous Players, which dropped 3½, were among the outstanding weak spots in the second period of reaction.

Toward midday further short covering set in and the list started to move up again in response to better buying support for United States Steel, Baldwin, and Studebaker, the last named touching 123.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Sentiment Improves

Buying of stocks with big speculative following produced a better influence on sentiment for a time in the afternoon, when many of the favorites were quoted a point or two above last week's final figures.

Studebaker, Crucible, Steel, Gulf States Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Reading were foremost in the upturn.

Woolworth jumped up 12 points.

Liquidation of some high priced shares, with a fall of 3 points in Maritime preferred and 4 in National Biscuit caused subsequent irregularity.

Bond List Heavy

French 7½s and 8 per cent bonds fell to new low records in today's early dealings. The 7½s were quoted at 92½ and the 8s at 96½. Weakness spread over the entire list but was particularly acute in foreign issues.

Zurich 8s, broke 1, and substantial fractional recessions took place in Bordeaux 6s, Seine 7s and Chilean 8s of 1941 and 1946. Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean 6s and United Kingdom 5½s of 1937 moved against the current trend, registering fractional gains.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Amalie	.35	.34	25
Baagd Silver	.12	.11	.11
Boston & Montana	.08	.08	25
B. Mont Corp.	.78	.75	.78
Chief Cons Min	.58	.55	.58
Crystal Corp.	112	108	108
Colden Dredge	.28	.26	.27
Gold Road	.09	.09	25
Heels Mng	.81	.81	.81
Mutual	.31	.30	.30
Radio	4½	3½	3½
Ruby Com	.23	.20	.20
So. States. Cons.	.10	.08	25
Texana Oil	.04½	.04½	.04½
Verde Central Copper	2	2	2
Verde Mines	.33	.33	.33

	High	Low	Last
Wheat	Open	High	Low
Dec.	1.15%	1.16%	1.15%
May	1.15%	1.16%	1.14%
July	1.06	1.05%	1.05

bBld.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hantz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Last Prev.	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	25.85	26.35	25.75	26.18	26.07
Jan.	25.70	26.22	25.56	26.00	25.80
Mar.	25.60	26.13	25.47	25.93	25.77
May	25.40	25.89	25.25	25.75	25.55
July	25.65	25.63	24.87	25.42	25.16
Oct.	23.50	23.58	23.30	23.88	23.75

Spots 15.24, down 31 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Last)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Adams Ex.	100	100	98	98
Adv Runey	34½	34½	34½	34½
Ajax Rubber	135½	135½	135½	135½
Alaska Gold	.55	.55	.54	.54
Alaska Jun.	115	115	114	114
Air Reduction	59½	59½	59½	59½
Allied Chem.	12	12	11½	11½
Allied Chem pf 12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 13½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 14½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 15½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 16½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 17½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 18½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 19½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 20½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 21½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 22½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 23½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 24½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 25½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 26½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 27½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 28½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 29½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 30½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 31½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 32½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 33½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 34½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 35½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 36½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 37½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 38½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 39½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 40½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 41½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 42½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 43½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 44½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 45½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 46½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 47½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 48½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 49½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 50½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 51½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 52½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 53½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 54½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 55½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 56½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 57½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 58½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 59½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 60½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 61½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 62½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 63½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 64½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 65½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 66½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 67½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 68½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 69½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 70½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 71½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 72½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 73½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 74½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 75½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 76½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 77½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 78½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 79½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 80½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 81½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allied Chem pf 82½	12½	1		

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

**Ten Men Come to Tao.
But Tao Comes to One**

New York, Nov. 11
ALMOST 20 years ago two young New York artists, traveling through the west in a wagon, came upon the adobe town of Taos. The month was September and the fertile valley a beautiful sight, an inspiration for those who play the brush for happiness. The primitive people of the out-of-the-way region were harvesting their crops by sunlight and by moonlight. Brown people they were, both Mexican and Indians, happy people with happy children in a garden spot protected by mountains that box in the valley on three sides.

"The two artists found so much to admire and respect and were so deeply moved by the sights and life of the valley that they decided that they had wandered far enough and here was work for a lifetime. Thus began the Taos art colony."

So reads the catalogue of the 10 artists of the Taos Society now exhibiting at the Howard Young Galleries in New York. It is an intriguing introduction but it suggests only faintly the colorful New Mexican valley which the canvases themselves reveal, a valley of grassy, flat land running to meet the distant mountains and leaping into rounded hillocks as it runs; with sluggish streamlets washing pink clay banks and pausing beneath the shade of scattered cottonwoods; of a straggling street of taos adobe houses where strings of scarlet peppers hang from the projecting rafters and Indians in red and blue and green pass slowly in and out; all this drenched in hot and pouring sunshine, a molten glass to magnify the recurring dramas of Cyclopean clouds above the encircling heights of purple and rose. No wonder the artists flock to Taos. No wonder the Taos exhibitions are everywhere popular.

Even beyond this feast of color there is the Indian legend, even irresistible to the American imagination, and beyond this the thought that here in the primitive America, an America yet untouched by civilization, an America may draw a stream of art expression native and of welcome freshness.

But pleasing as may be this opportunity to glimpse this country of unspoiled brilliance, there is another opportunity in this exhibit which is equally interesting—the opportunity to see how much of themselves artists put into their paintings. Here are 10 men who have come to Taos with all its wealth of color and subject. Ten men able and proficient in their profession. With trained eyes they have gazed upon the one valley, the one town, the one ramp of turning hills, and here are their records.

A great similarity might well be expected by one unversed in the ways of painters, a repetition of form, of color, even of interpretation. But there is none. Something of likeness may be caught by the eye in the flat one-storyed houses, in the round of the bare hills, in the dress of the native figures, while reason may complete the identification. But beyond that these might be pictures of a half score of different valleys, clothed by as many different natures and lit by as many different suns.

Here is the Taos of J. H. Sharp, a Taos you will call the true Taos if you are one to whom the primrose is but a primrose. It is excellently painted, accurately reduced, with the fairness of the country and no more. Were you ever to travel that way, you would recognize it immediately, but you would never write a poem about it or hear its voice by day or night.

Here is the Taos of Walter Ufer, a more dramatic, stirring Taos. The

walls of the buildings, not tawny, but bright orange in the sunlight, bulge and lean, clouds race frantically across a sky of burning blue, the very ground is possessed by this restlessness, till the whole seems undulating in some strangely lethargic earthquake. It is interesting, but you can't help seeing the artist pulling the strings for all the world as if he were showing a penny peep show.

But, if the Taos of Ufer is dramatic, the Taos of Blumenschein is lyrical. One looks not upon realism but upon the stage of a great theater, as it were, with all modern equipment of scenery and lighting. From one of the wings stream the glare of yellow flood lights playing upon a cathedral rear-ing its tower against a backdrop of decoratively arranged clouds and mountain peaks and upon a procession of worshippers marching into the foreground. It is intense, crashing in color, but it is the art of the theater.

Then there is the Taos of Birger Sandzen of Sweden, who loves to throw its sunflowers upon his canvases in such thick swirls of paint that they resemble burning pinwheels and its mountains and trees in rainbow hues that take the restless and jagged path of lightning strokes, and the Taos of B. J. O. Nordfelt, so faithful to the modernist school that his primitive washings pink clay banks and pausing beneath the shade of scattered cottonwoods; of a straggling street of taos adobe houses where strings of scarlet peppers hang from the projecting rafters and Indians in red and blue and green pass slowly in and out; all this drenched in hot and pouring sunshine, a molten glass to magnify the recurring dramas of Cyclopean clouds above the encircling heights of purple and rose. No wonder the artists flock to Taos. No wonder the Taos exhibitions are everywhere popular.

I have touched upon these different methods of painting, with perhaps some exaggeration, to point my moral and to show how much of the artist gets into his painting. Indeed, in looking at a picture, nine times out of ten we are really looking at the artists themselves more than at their subjects. And it is only so that pictures may best be judged, if not enjoyed. Schools of painting, methods of craftsmanship, dates and places, these are beside the real point, for all that the art books lay their emphasis there.

Not that the artist should reproduce his subject with strict and uninspired accuracy. It is for the motion pictures and the Sunday photograph supplements to do that. It is essentially his task to give us the interpretation which is the greater reality.

But are all these various emotions of the Taos painters the interpreted reality? Far from it. There we come to the nub of the question. If art be a true science, with advancing thought, the works of all artists, infinite as they may seem in aspect or approach, will approximate, will be joined by golden threads of common truths, by unifying gleams of universal laws. There has been something of that revealed in the past. The works of the few great artists, even of far separate age and race, have contained so much of similarity of thought that they might almost have been painted by men taught by a single master.

But alas there seems little enough of that nowadays. Personality rules and beauty may be fitfully glimpsed only in the troubled waters of whim and will. Only now and again we come upon one whose thought has been as receptive as the quiet stream in which is reflected rare loveliness.

There is a painter in this Taos show who has something of this. At least the painted mountains of Victor Higgins, rising in slow crescendo into light-filled air, have something not of the painter, but of New Mexico. It is the spirit of the lonely, aspiring hills expressed in beautifully rhythmic form. It is not the artist inventing or reproducing, it is the artist inspired. Ten men have come to Taos but Taos has come to one. G. S. L.



The Freer House, Detroit

At the Extreme Left May Be Seen a Part of the Wing That Was Especially Built to House the Peacock Room

Mr. Freer Among His Whistlers

In 1921, when I was a stranger in Detroit and used to take solitary walks about our part of town, one house which I often passed attracted me strongly. It was on a beautiful quiet cross-street, East Ferry avenue, just off from the city's main street. The house was of brown stone and shingles, a most attractive home, set in a tantalizing way behind high hedges of vivid green honeysuckle, with enormous Persian and white lilac trees screening it provokingly, still nearer the house. Two Lombardy poplars at the side formed the graceful background for handsome, hospitable chimneys. Upon inquiry, I found that the owner of the house was Charles L. Freer, one of the city's chief business men, in the American Car and Foundry Company, a bachelor, rather formidable by reputation, a collector of Whistler's work, and of porcelain and Oriental treasures. He lived in his villa at Capri much of the time, or in London, but with or without a tenant, the house was immensely attractive.

In the autumn of my second year in Detroit, the friend with whom I lived came home one Friday afternoon from the boy's school where she taught, with the announcement that one of their new teachers, a Harvard man from New Jersey, had been reading the American *Baedeker* and had discovered in the paragraph on Detroit that Mr. Freer's collection was occasionally "open to interested tourists." Mr. Waldon, the teacher, was an artist on the cello, we had heard—of no ordinary ability—but knew little of Whistler. However, with the presumption of youth, he had immediately written to Mr. Freer, asking if it would be possible, at any time to see any of the collection. If he was in Detroit, and if his answer was favorable, Mr. Waldon offered to smuggle my friend and me in with him!

On Sunday noon our telephone rang, and young Waldon gasped that he had just had a message from Mr. Freer himself, most graciously asking him to come at 3 o'clock that very afternoon, and inviting him to bring a few of his friends, if he cared to!

It was a mellow, autumn afternoon when we four climbed the steps of that enchanting house. A rosy, British-looking man opened the door, and in a moment we were introducing ourselves to a tall, elegant, rather formidable gentleman, in his early fifties, a man with cold blue eyes, scanty hair, and a sandy beard, Mr. Freer himself.

The house was charming inside, as it had promised, and Mr. Freer apparently enjoyed telling us how he had

long hunted for just the right architect. One day he had seen a lodge at a gate of a Germantown estate that had satisfied him completely. On inquiry he had found that it was the work of Mr. Wilson Eyre, of Philadelphia, who later drew Mr. Freer's plans. When the house was completed, Mr. Freer had evidently given an artist's house party, and he, with Abbott Thayer, Edwin Dewing, and Dwight Tryon, had had great fun decorating some of the walls. There was a small reception room on the left, which, in 1922, still shows their work: a large hall, in the center of which ran a huge chimney, with a broad fireplace on each side. On the far side of the chimney, the hall was two stories in height, with a charming gallery, where paintings by these three artists hung, and where were cases of porcelains of all ages and lands, now in the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington.

Our host directed us on to a wide, deep window seat and genially asked us how an afternoon of Whistler etchings would please us, and very soon, with his hands full, came the British-looking man, called "Stephen." He is now known to the art world as Joseph Stephen Warring, a great Whistler expert, a man who has grown up with the Freer collection. For two hours Mr. Freer called to Stephen for plates and states of the "Continental" in Paris—such a friendly note, saying that he would be in Detroit in November, and asking me to write to him about the middle of that month. When I did, he said to bring my friends on a certain Wednesday afternoon—said it as cordially as though I were a duchess, or a connoisseur. My sister, her husband, and I were asked for 3 o'clock, to get as much as possible of the snowy winter daylight, and were welcomed in the same friendly way as before.

He seemed to give the afternoon with relish. We were soon on the same window seat in the hall, and "Stephen" was this time bringing out marvelous boxes of lacquer, wrapped in crepes or brocades. Inside were other boxes, with perhaps three compartments. Out of these were gently lifted crepe or silk-covered rolls, from which emerged ancient Japanese temple paintings, mounted upon brocade, with ivory rollers—Kake mono—the true pictures of the Far East, painted in water colors, by oriental masters of long ago. The rolls were hung, one at a time, upon the panels of a tall plain screen, and for two hours we revelled in these wonderful landscapes.

During tea, Mr. Freer said he was about to make over his stable, connected with the second floor of his house by a passage into an art gallery, building off the gallery on the first floor a place in which to enshrine Whistler's Peacock Room, which he had just bought in London. Because of these projected changes, his great collection of paintings was stored for two years and was not then to be seen. He insisted, though it was long after five o'clock, that we should see a few of the etchings—one led to another—we must see just one more—so when we left, it was nearly seven o'clock and the dinner table in the simple, lovely dining-room, with its pale buttercup colored furniture and woodwork, was piled high, and the chairs too, with prints, "Stephen" having been back and forth from vaults and safes with the master etcher's work. Occasionally, one heard remarks in Detroit about Mr. Freer's selfishly hoarded treasures, but they were not just criticisms. No one could have been more generous or

more hospitable than he had been a second time. I believe he was always that, if he discovered real appreciation.

Perhaps a year and a half later the gallery was finished, and Mr. Freer had two secretaries, from London and New York, helping him catalogue and arrange the Whistler paintings, the etchings, lithographs, pastels, chalk drawings, etc. With half a dozen of his friends, I was invited to see the new rooms, and this time the afternoon proved to be a still different experience. On the walls—of lovely shade and texture—hung many of Whistler's nocturnes and arrangements—"Whistler in the Big Hat," "The Thames in Ice," "The Balcony," "Harmony in Flesh-Color and Green," "Valparaiso Bay," "Portrait of Mr. Leyland," "Rose and Gold," "Little Lady Sophie and Soho," to name but a few. Mr. Freer appeared very happy to see them all at last assembled and in an adequate protected setting.

That autumn Mr. Freer entertained again, had a house warming, as it were, for the "Princesse du Pays de Porcelaine." The Peacock Room had been taken, panels, shelves, shutters, furniture, and all, from Princess Gate, London, and had been set up in the newly-built wing, on the gallery, on the first floor. The most wonderful piece of interior decorating in England had come to the raw town of Detroit. Nevertheless the Princess smiled languidly from over the fire place, seemingly as charmed with her surroundings, as she was when created for Mr. Leyland's London house.

The Freer porcelains had taken the place of the Leyland porcelains upon the shelves, that was all. It was the most brilliant, the most beautiful room in America, and we felt thankful that a man of discernment and of generosity had acquired it. We drifted through the entire house that night, enjoying the Tryons, the Thayers, and the Dewings, as well as the Whistlers. During the evening Mr. Freer said to me, "They are all yours, you know. I have given them all to the Smithsonian, and I'm no more the owner than you are. Everything is really yours." He was beaming with happiness to think that his gift had been accepted by the United States Government, and that the entire collection was to be kept together in Washington, as a memorial to Whistler, and to himself.

From then on, whenever I saw him, he was full of the plan for the Washington gallery. Today, in Washington, the beautiful building designed by Charles Platt is completed. John Lodge of the Oriental Division of the Boston Museum of Arts, assisted by Mr. Freer's secretary, Miss Katherine Rhoades, Joseph Stephen Warring, Miss Grace Guest, and others, are busy cataloguing and arranging the single welcome.

By means of the Felton bequest, Mr. Frank Rinder has purchased for the National Gallery at Melbourne, from Mr. C. J. Weld-Blundell of Ince-Blundell, London, a remarkable "Madonna and Child," by John Van Eyck, signed and dated 1433. This picture is now on view at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square. The picture is on an oak panel 10½ inches by 7½ inches, and is a superb example of the master's craft in the delicate painting of minute detail. It has frequently been seen in London at important exhibitions and, although then covered with an ugly dark oleaginous varnish, considered to be a very important work. This varnish has recently been removed with complete success.

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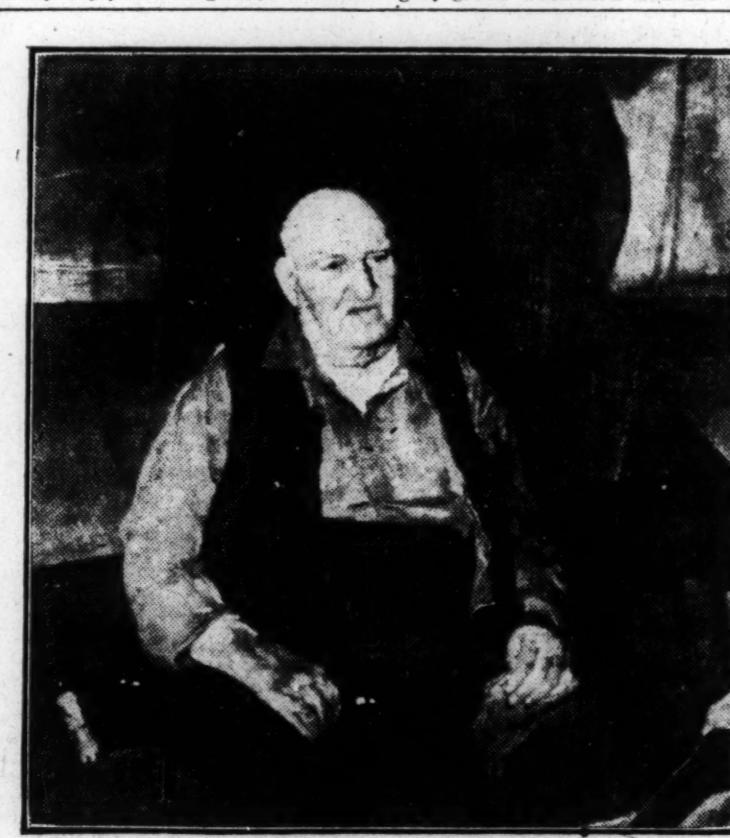
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HERE is an amusing passage in George Borrow's "Lavengro" in which he compares his hero's affection for horses with his interest in languages. "If I found it easy to love a horse," says he, "I found it equally natural to respect him." But "I much question," he goes on, "whether philology, or the passion for languages, requires so little of an apology as the passion for horses... An individual may speak and read a dozen languages, and yet be an exceedingly poor creature, scarcely half a man; and the pursuit of tongues for their own sake, and the mere satisfaction of acquiring them, surely argues an intellect of a very low order... I cannot help thinking that it was fortunate for myself, who am, to a certain extent, a philologist, that with me the pursuit of languages has always been modified by the love of horses... I might, otherwise, have become a mere philologist, one of those beings... without enthusiasm, who, having never mounted a generous steed, cannot detect a good point in Pegasus himself; like a certain philologist who, though acquainted with the exact value of every word in the Greek and Latin languages, could observe no particular beauty in one of the most glorious of Homer's chansons."

I suppose that it is the balance in Borrow of books and the open air that, more than anything else, has won him a staunch group of invertebrate lovers, who form a little cult and who nod and chuckle as knowingly over references to "Lavengro," "Romany Rye," and "Wild Wales," as do true Dickensians over quotations from "Great Expectations" or "Bleak House." And along with much that is only wild whim or prejudice, there is much that is wise in him. His linking in one sentence of horses and linguistics is surely not a mere vagary. It puts very tellingly the truths that books and human living are complementary.

Every boorish man who has not let books distort his sense of values, feels exactly as Borrow does, and is careful to keep some out-of-doors activity prominent in his life. The mental worker has a curious feeling that hand labor is labor, and that there is always something of make-believe about mental labor. "If I go out and make sixteen," says Stevenson, in one of his letters, "bossing my laborers and plying the cutlass of the spade, idiot conscience applauds me; if I sit in the house and make twenty pounds, idiot conscience walls over my neglect and the day wasted." And again: "Nothing is so interesting as weeding, clearing, and path-making: the oversight of laborers becomes a passion. It is quite an effort not to drop into the farmer." A large part of the appeal of R. L. S. to ordinary folk who care nothing for his artistic refinements and subtleties is to be ascribed to the winds of heaven.

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Differing Joy

I wonder why the writing of pages of prose does not give one anything like the joy of completing a single poem. One's emotions take on such perfection of form in a poem; they can, as it were, be taken up by the fingers. But prose is like a sackful of loose material, heavy and unwieldy, incapable of being lifted as you please...

Though I have been busy tending poetry for many a year it has not been tamed yet, and is not the kind of winged steed to allow me to ride it whenever I like! The joy of art is in freedom to take a distant flight as fancy will; then, even after return from one subject to another but all dear to the heart of the gardener.

As we talk, the breeze sighs gently through the tree tops faintly rustling

the now crisp leaves; the western sun restfulness of an autumn garden and the riot of colors in an adjacent wood in which the green of the tall slender pines shades the medley of warm shades of brown, scarlet, and yellow, of oak, beech, maple and hickory, bring their own delights in the glory of departing summer. The next-door neighbor has likewise come forth to worship, and then we tour his garden and talk of the relative merits of guano and bone-meal and speculate as to the final form of a freak plant which as yet shows no sign of blossom. A near-by rose tree with long branches shooting wildly as if intent on separating themselves from the parent stem, is the cause of a discussion on rose-culture and pruning. Thus we pass from one subject to another but all dear to the heart of the gardener.

As we talk, the breeze sighs gently through the tree tops faintly rustling

Brotherhood

Why do I dare love all mankind? 'Tis not because each face, each form Is comely, for it is not so; Nor is it that each soul is warm With any Godlike glow.

Yet there's no one to whom's not given Some little lineament of heaven,

Some partial symbol, at the least, in

sign

Of what should be, if it is not, within...

There was a time, full well I know,

When I had not yet seen you so;

Time was, when few seem'd fair;

But now, as through the streets I go,

There seems no face so shapeless, so

Forlorn, but that there's something

there

That, like the heavens, doth declare

The glory of the great All-fair;

And so mine own each one I call;

And so I dare to love you all.

—Henry Septimus Sutton.

True Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STATEMENT in a recent issue say, through the application of the Christ. Thus thought is leavened by the admission of spiritual Truth. "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me" portends the exaltation of the Christ to human consciousness, whereby mortal mind loses something of its falsity.

Healing in Christian Science, then, is primarily, the result of improved mental conditions, and therefore is always beneficial. On the other hand, healing through material means, having no light of spiritual understanding, has no tendency toward mental improvement; in fact, it may have quite the opposite effect through increasing one's belief in the reality of evil, thus drawing around one even more closely the curtains of materialism, whereby counsel is darkened and materialism enthroned. Consequently, it follows that true healing can result only through spiritual means. Whatever experience turns thought away from matter as the source, substance, and maintenance of life, tends to lift it into the realm of Spirit, where God is revealed as the source of man's true being.

Paul's admonition, "Be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God," describes the true healing process. Whatever breaks the seeming hold of materiality, expressed through the physical senses, leaves thought free to accept the spiritual facts of being. The transformation which follows is a change from a material to a spiritual basis, and the truth of existence—that man as the expression and reflection of God is never less than perfect—becomes apparent. This divine truth in itself regenerates consciousness and heals disease.

While the chastening experience of disease may turn one's thought to God and, consequently, tend to spiritualize it, it may be asserted that so-called healing of disease through material means does not promote one's spiritual growth. Spiritual healing alone is the true healing, since it destroys sin.

That mankind is awakening to this great fact there is much evidence: for the item quoted is but one of many proofs that thought is being rapidly leavened with the spirit of Truth. On page 370 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "To be immortal, we must forsake the mortal sense of things, turn from the lie of false belief to Truth, and gather the facts of being from the divine Mind."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
The River Metaphor at Jerusalem
Published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

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Smyrna From the Sea

A spatter of white on the blue hillsides, a tiny sparkle of lights and clusters of tall cypresses, black against the mists of the morning. And along the coast on their right lay a gray-green sea of foliage where the olive groves lined the shore. Range beyond range the mountains receded, barring the light of the sun and leaving the great city in a light as mysterious as the dawn of a new world. Far up the Gulf, beyond the last glitter of the long sea wall, he could see the valleys flooded with pale golden light from the hidden sun, with white houses looking down upon the waters from their green nests of cypresses and oaks.—William McFee, in "Command."

At times he achieved an effect of genuine freshness and simplicity:

"Now the rural graces three,
Dance beneath your maple tree;
First the vestal Virtue known
By her adamantine zone;

Next to her in rosy pride,
Sweet Society the bride;

Last Honesty, full-seemly drest
In her cleanly home-spun vest."

And ever and again on gets a hint of the magic of his masterpiece:

"Moon and star of mystic dance,
Silv'ring in the blue expanse."

A collection of his poems was published in 1791, but the "Song to David" was omitted. Yet this same poem was considered by Browning, who thought Smart of sufficient importance in his day to be parleyed with, to give its author a place beside those very same poets Keats and Milton, and described by Rossetti as the "great accomplished poem of the eighteenth century!" Such enthusiasm, prompted by the romantic contempt for the correct and the polite, overshadowed the mark, and there was at least a grain of truth in the narrow eighteenth-century point of view. It may be supposed, indeed it can hardly be doubted, that Smart wrote it in one white heat of ecstasy, and that he neither paused to consider minutes of syntax or meaning, nor subjected the finished work to revision. Hence certain obscurities and

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE outstanding political phenomenon of the period since the war has been the failure of the old parties to express the new conflicts of opinion. In nearly every country new parties are demanded.

The day of strong leaders seems to have passed with the war, and the world wants parties that will express more accurately the interests and aspirations of the individual voters, who feel more and more independent of old traditions. In Italy the aggressive Fascisti, organized since the war, have taken the direct step to power and, though their own aims are still obscure, they do represent growing discontent with the old Government and old party system. In Russia and Germany new men have been in power for some time, but before the situation in either country will be stabilized there will be new alignments of political parties. In France a new regrouping of the radical element is under way in opposition to the ruling National Bloc, which itself is a post-war merger of the most diverse elements.

In Great Britain, the home of the party system, the two historic opponents, the Liberals and the Conservatives, combined during the war only to split very recently along different lines. There are "Diehard" and Coalition Conservatives, "Wee-Free," or Independent, and Coalition Liberals. If the new contender for power, the Labor Party, shows the expected strength at the impending elections, at least some of the subdivisions of the recent coalition will have to combine again, no matter how antagonistic they may seem at present. It is on such a new, anti-Labor coalition that Mr. Lloyd George bases his hope of again becoming Premier.

Similarly the most impressive political development in the United States since the war has been the growing recognition that the two old parties, the Republican and the Democratic, no longer present that contrast in policies by which a nation's political life develops. A country seems to need two distinct parties in order to advance. Otherwise changing from the one to the other means no progress. "There is hardly more than a film that divides Republican from Democrat," Franklin K. Lane wrote to James M. Cox in 1920. "The donkey and the elephant feed from the same crib," wrote Merle Nicholson in The Atlantic Monthly the same year. Whereas in the past radicals alone had proclaimed such facts, since the war not only the moderates quoted above, but such conservatives as Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Frank A. Munsey, publisher of Republican newspapers, have called public attention to the need of a new party alignment.

In order to live, a new party must have behind it either an already existing organization, such as the Labor unions or organized Capital, or it must be the expression of some other economic interest, such as that of the farmers, or it must represent a distinct opinion in regard to some definite problem, such as the abolition of slavery, which gave moral nourishment to the American Republican Party in its youth; or it may be based on some pressing issue in foreign policy, such as the League of Nations, or the militarism that supported the German Conservatives before the war. The chief reason the young American Progressive Party did not survive its defeat in 1912 was that it was based on the personality of a single leader and had behind it neither a disciplined organization, reaching into every voting precinct, nor a definite public opinion on a paramount issue. Had it won in 1912 it would probably have absorbed the old Republican machinery and continued that party under a new name.

Experience has, furthermore, shown that old parties do not fuse, except when their alternating hold on power is threatened by a new body. It is, therefore, idle to talk of a merger of the Republican and Democratic parties until a new organization has grown up, strong enough to grasp at control of the Government. Already in local elections, whenever the Socialist, or some other party such as the Nonpartisan League, has won, the older parties have never failed to combine. The same is true in national affairs. The moment a radical party advances on the citadel of power, either by ballots, as the Labor Party is doing in England, or by force, as the Fascisti have done in Italy, the older organizations lose no time in forming a united opposition. But until that moment they will continue to pass the governmental privileges from the one to the other, and until the radicals become united the conservatives have every reason for staying divided. The initiative of action must come from the young, the restless, the forward-looking. It is the fresh buds that push off the old leaves.

THE Dominion Government is being congratulated on every hand, because it has succeeded in appointing a strong board of directors to administer the publicly-owned Canadian National Railway system. On behalf of the people of Canada, over \$1,500,000,000 has been invested in the system. This property includes 22,000 miles of railway. There is also a nationally-owned merchant marine, consisting of about sixty ocean freighters, to be administered in conjunction with the railway.

The new president of the national board, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K. B. E., combines experience in United States and British railroad practice under circumstances that appeal strongly to the Canadian public. He is an American-born citizen who has found opportunities for service in the British Empire, having become naturalized as a British subject in 1919. He started railroading with

the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1894, after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He had become general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad when, in 1914, an opportunity for new experience came to him from Great Britain. He accepted the position of general manager of the Great Eastern Railway, which enjoys an extremely large passenger traffic.

When the war broke out, all British railways were brought under unified national control, with an executive committee of general managers in charge. The Great Eastern Railway, serving the east coast, became one of the most important lines of communication. As the national effort increased, new calls were made upon Sir Henry Thornton. From the organization of inland navigation in northern France, Egypt, and Mesopotamia, he went to Paris as assistant director-general of movements of the railways. Further unification of transportation services brought British, French, Italian, and American forces together in Europe. At the end of the war the American-British railroad man had become inspector-general of transportation, in charge of army transportation on the Continent.

In the new capacity of president and general manager of the Canadian National Railway system, one of Sir Henry Thornton's first tasks will be the consolidation of a number of nationally-owned lines extending from Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island, with terminals also in Portland, Me., and Chicago. He will be supported in this position by a board of seven directors. The directors, appointed at the same time as the president, are men of recognized capacity who will bring to the board an intimate knowledge of regional conditions throughout the vast expanse of the Dominion. At the same time, the directors are recognized as men of integrity and capacity among the business and industrial interests of the Nation. The appointment of Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, as one of the directors of the Canadian National Railway Board is in accordance with Premier Mackenzie King's well-known views in favor of giving Labor a share in the control of industry. It is an original step which should help to promote good relations between railway workers and executive heads.

EVER since the Versailles Conference carved from the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires a series of succession states there has been a tendency, in eastern Europe, toward international action by bloc. Historians, long before the war, pointed out the economic unity of the territory under Austro-Hungarian domination, and insisted that, had the Empire not existed, necessity would have created one. The organization of the Balkan League and the policy of the Greek Premier, Mr. Venizelos, in endeavoring to bring about the closest cooperation among the various Balkan states, were dictated by a recognition of this fact of unity.

The first definite post-war indication of a return to this co-operative method of handling the common problems of central and eastern Europe was seen in the organization, in 1920, of the Little Entente, comprising Tzecchoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. Greece, under Mr. Venizelos, doubtless looked with favor upon the alliance, although subsequent developments made the entry of that country impossible. Under the new Government a more active participation by Greece in the activities of these co-operating nations is indicated in recent dispatches.

Early in 1922, following the conclusion of treaties between Tzecchoslovakia, Rumania, and Poland, the last-named country, nominally, became a member of the Little Entente. The Quadruple Alliance, thus constituted, comprises a total population of nearly 70,000,000, and, under wise leadership, has become a factor to be reckoned with in European affairs.

In the Russian succession states a similar policy has been somewhat less successfully adopted. In 1921 the Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—entered into a defensive alliance to guard against the unsettled state of affairs both in Poland and in Russia. This was followed, a year later, by the organization, in Warsaw, of a Baltic League, comprising, in addition to Poland, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland.

The alliance binding these states together was practically defensive in nature and was to run for a period of five years. All of these nations, it must be remembered, are composed, wholly or in part, of territory formerly within the borders of the Russian Empire. Although Russia has officially recognized these boundaries and the states which have been built beyond them, there is a very real apprehension along the Baltic that this recognition may have been dictated by the necessities of the moment and will be withdrawn when occasion allows. It is, thus, both the apprehension of Russia and the recognition of economic interdependence which draws these nations together. Poland—since it is the largest of the four nations, is already allied with Rumania and furnishes the connecting link between the Baltic and the little ententes—will, in all probability, become the leader of the new alliance.

Now comes word that Russia, looking askance at the really formidable grouping of states along her western borders, is asking for a disarmament conference, the results of which may serve to reduce the military threat of the Baltic Entente.

With Bulgaria the only east-European state entirely outside some one of these combinations, there seems to be assured a unity of political action which will increasingly diminish the influence of the so-called great powers in the dictation of affairs. And whatever the eventual results of these interlocking alliances in central and eastern Europe may be, international action by bloc is certain to bring nearer the day when a general program based upon a recognition of the economic unity of this part of the world will bring about a return to stable conditions.

The Formation of New Parties

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Moral Standards in Industry

Canadian National Railway Board

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Editorial Notes

WITH the establishment of a full-time health department in three California counties and the prospect of an expansion of this activity into two others quite soon, it is evident that the American Medical Association is planning an aggressive campaign in that State, having for its ultimate the complete subservience of its people to medical domination. The latest of these counties thus to impose this burden upon itself, under the guise of a reform, is Orange County, of whose health officer a local paper declared that "his enthusiasm, vision, and public-spirited attitude mean much for the future of public health in this county." It would be well if the supervisors who were responsible for the appropriation of \$10,000 for this so-called health measure would mark well the sentiment in a stanza written about 1760 by the English poet, Churchill:

The surest road to health, say what they will,
Is never to suppose we shall be ill.
Most of those evils we poor mortals know
From doctors and imagination flow.

DECLARATION by Thomas Nicholson, resident bishop of Chicago for the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the heavy Democratic vote in states where liquor was made an issue was not a real referendum on the prohibition question, cannot be emphasized too strongly. It is, moreover, important to remember, as he also urged, that the election was too complicated by other issues for a final judgment to be passed already on the results. Bishop Nicholson went, however, much further than the negative phase of the question, adding:

I predict that before we get through with it, the prohibition question will test the foundation of our democracy and will be as prominent in deciding whether it is possible to have an efficient democracy, as was, from another point of view, the Civil War.

Before the wets make too many assertions of arrogant pretension regarding their "victory" it might be well for them to recollect that it has been recognized for many years as the course of wisdom to remember that he laughs best who laughs last.

HOWEVER fantastic it may sound, there is something fascinating about the theory developed in a recent magazine article that a continuous eastward-moving air current exists at an elevation of about seven or eight miles above the earth's surface, traveling at a rate of 300 miles an hour. With this as a basis of operation an airship reaching this air current at San Francisco, and moving on its own power at a speed of 100 miles an hour would find itself at New York in approximately eight hours. The trouble is, that this achievement would be little more than an aggravation unless the passenger could return with as great rapidity, something which would be impossible in the eastward-moving air current. May it not be possible then that an elevation might be reached above the moving air current in which an airship, by remaining stationary, might take advantage of the west to east movement of the earth, which would bring San Francisco under it in approximately three hours? Thus, the aviator, or the ordinary traveler of the future, might reach New York from San Francisco in eight hours and, by rising above the influence of the earth's movement, in three hours could again descend in San Francisco. The week-end trip around the world may soon be the veriest commonplace.

IT REQUIRES as great an artist to sketch a character in words and to do it satisfactorily as it does to convey a likeness to canvas. Hence the following word-picture of the new British Prime Minister, drawn by Herbert Sidebotham in his "Political Profiles from British Public Life," is particularly valuable, because it is accurate, vivid and true to the facts:

When he comes into the House he looks the plain, kind-hearted, decent man, dressed as though for church. The eyes are wide open and shy; the manner, when his critics are talking, is the blend of deference and resignation with which people listen to a sermon. But when he rises to reply one becomes conscious of ability of a rare and curious kind. He cannot create an atmosphere, he has no saliences of phrase, his gestures are undistinguished, and the voice is thin, dull, and before his resignation a little indistinct and low. But if you regard argument as the weaving of an intricate pattern, there is no one in the House to approach him for skill. You feel when he rises that he can never get under your rhetorical guard, and then suddenly the net is round you, and you are caught in meshes of argumentation so fine that you hardly know that they are there until you feel yourself powerless.

This description recalls a stanza from an old-time play:

A noble soul is like a ship at sea
That sleeps at anchor when the ocean's calm;
But when she rages, and the wind blows high,
He cuts his way with skill and majesty.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London periodical calls attention to a contrast in penalties meted out in the London courts, similar instances to which must have struck numberless observers in many localities throughout the world. The letter in question reads in its salient points:

In your issue of . . . it was recorded that the maximum penalty, a fine of £5, was imposed upon a man who had inflicted great cruelty on a cat. On the previous page of the same issue is an account of an appeal by a man who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for stealing apples of the value of 6d.

Whatever be the past histories of the men, a comparison of two such cases, and their name is legion, always seems, to say the least, curious and suggestive. Where the law is itself responsible for "justice" of this sort, it were well to recall that, as was declared many years ago, "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

IN PERHAPS no other department of human activity is the force of conservatism seen more clearly in operation than in connection with the continued widespread use of the English system of weights and measures. According to estimates made by the Bureau of Education in America, the metric system and its application to the solution of problems may be learned in one-tenth of the time required for gaining an equal facility in the use of the English system. And yet the latter is adhered to with the utmost faithfulness and the thought of a change resisted as a general thing as entirely unthinkable. Why?